

Q1. The most common cause of community-acquired pneumonia is:

- A. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- B. Haemophilus influenzae
- C. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- D. Legionella pneumophila

Correct Answer: C. Streptococcus pneumoniae

Explanation: Gram-positive diplococcus; most frequent cause of CAP.

Q2. A patient with polyuria, polydipsia, and a random blood sugar of 250 mg/dL is diagnosed with:

- A. Type 1 Diabetes
- B. Type 2 Diabetes
- C. Diabetes Insipidus
- D. Hypoglycemia

Correct Answer: B. Type 2 Diabetes

Explanation: Blood sugar >200 mg/dL with symptoms is diagnostic.

Q3. The drug of choice for hypertensive emergency:

- A. Captopril
- B. Labetalol
- C. Nifedipine
- D. Methyldopa

Correct Answer: B. Labetalol

Explanation: Beta-blocker with alpha activity; rapid and safe in emergencies.

Q4. The earliest ECG change in hyperkalemia:

- A. Peaked T waves
- B. ST depression
- C. Widened QRS
- D. Flattened T waves

Correct Answer: A. Peaked T waves

Explanation: Tall, tented T waves are an early sign.

Q5. A 60-year-old with fatigue, pallor, and high MCV has:

- A. Iron deficiency anemia
- B. Thalassemia
- C. Vitamin B12 deficiency
- D. Sideroblastic anemia

Correct Answer: C. Vitamin B12 deficiency

Explanation: Macrocytic anemia with neurological symptoms.

Q6. Which of the following causes pulsus paradoxus?

- A. Aortic stenosis
- B. Pericardial tamponade
- C. Atrial fibrillation
- D. Mitral regurgitation

Correct Answer: B. Pericardial tamponade

Explanation: >10 mmHg drop in systolic BP on inspiration.

Q7. The most common cause of endocarditis in IV drug users:

- A. Streptococcus viridans
- B. Enterococcus

C. Staphylococcus aureus

D. Pseudomonas

Correct Answer: C. Staphylococcus aureus

Explanation: Frequently affects the tricuspid valve.

Q8. The gold standard for diagnosis of pulmonary embolism:

A. Chest X-ray

B. D-dimer

C. CT pulmonary angiography

D. V/Q scan

Correct Answer: C. CT pulmonary angiography

Explanation: Most accurate and preferred diagnostic modality.

Q9. Which test is most specific for SLE?

A. ANA

B. Anti-dsDNA

C. ESR

D. CRP

Correct Answer: B. Anti-dsDNA

Explanation: ANA is sensitive; anti-dsDNA is more specific.

Q10. First-line treatment for acute gout:

A. Allopurinol

B. Colchicine

C. Probenecid

D. Aspirin

Correct Answer: B. Colchicine

Explanation: NSAIDs are also first-line; colchicine for those with contraindications.

Q11. Most common cause of acute pancreatitis:

A. Trauma

B. Alcohol

C. Hypercalcemia

D. Gallstones

Correct Answer: D. Gallstones

Explanation: Gallstones and alcohol are the leading causes.

Q12. The triad of meningitis includes all EXCEPT:

A. Fever

B. Neck stiffness

C. Bradycardia

D. Altered mental status

Correct Answer: C. Bradycardia

Explanation: Classic triad includes fever, nuchal rigidity, and mental changes.

Q13. Which antibody is most specific for rheumatoid arthritis?

A. ANA

B. RF

C. Anti-CCP

D. Anti-dsDNA

Correct Answer: C. Anti-CCP

Explanation: Highly specific for RA and predicts disease severity.

Q14. Best initial test for suspected thyroid dysfunction:

- A. TSH
- B. Free T4
- C. Total T3
- D. TRH stimulation

Correct Answer: A. TSH

Explanation: TSH is most sensitive to thyroid function changes.

Q15. The drug of choice in status epilepticus:

- A. Phenytoin
- B. Levetiracetam
- C. Diazepam
- D. Lorazepam

Correct Answer: D. Lorazepam

Explanation: Benzodiazepines are first-line; lorazepam is preferred.

Q16. Which of the following is a cause of microcytic anemia?

- A. Vitamin B12 deficiency
- B. Folate deficiency
- C. Iron deficiency
- D. Aplastic anemia

Correct Answer: C. Iron deficiency

Explanation: Only iron deficiency leads to microcytosis.

Q17. A "butterfly" rash is characteristic of:

- A. Dermatomyositis
- B. SLE
- C. Psoriasis
- D. Eczema

Correct Answer: B. SLE

Explanation: Malar rash sparing nasolabial folds is classic in lupus.

Q18. Drug of choice for acute myocardial infarction:

- A. Nifedipine
- B. Nitroglycerin
- C. Metoprolol
- D. Aspirin

Correct Answer: D. Aspirin

Explanation: Immediate antiplatelet therapy reduces mortality.

Q19. A "boot-shaped heart" on chest X-ray suggests:

- A. VSD
- B. Tetralogy of Fallot
- C. ASD
- D. Pulmonary hypertension

Correct Answer: B. Tetralogy of Fallot

Explanation: Due to RV hypertrophy and decreased pulmonary vasculature.

Q20. First step in management of anaphylaxis:

- A. Steroids
- B. Oxygen
- C. IV fluids
- D. Intramuscular epinephrine

Correct Answer: D. Intramuscular epinephrine

Explanation: First-line life-saving treatment in all cases.

Q21. Which of the following is NOT a feature of nephrotic syndrome?

- A. Proteinuria >3.5 g/day
- B. Hyperlipidemia
- C. Hematuria
- D. Edema

Correct Answer: C. Hematuria

Explanation: Hematuria is a feature of nephritic syndrome; nephrotic presents with massive protein loss, hypoalbuminemia, hyperlipidemia, and edema.

Q22. Which is the most specific cardiac marker for myocardial infarction?

- A. CK-MB
- B. LDH
- C. Troponin I
- D. Myoglobin

Correct Answer: C. Troponin I

Explanation: Cardiac troponins I and T are highly specific and sensitive.

Q23. A 55-year-old with chronic cough, clubbing, and sputum production most likely has:

- A. Asthma
- B. COPD
- C. Bronchiectasis
- D. Tuberculosis

Correct Answer: C. Bronchiectasis

Explanation: Chronic productive cough with clubbing suggests bronchiectasis.

Q24. Asterixis is a clinical sign of:

- A. Hepatic encephalopathy
- B. Parkinson's disease
- C. Multiple sclerosis
- D. Meningitis

Correct Answer: A. Hepatic encephalopathy

Explanation: "Flapping tremor" seen in liver failure and uremia.

Q25. A positive HBsAg and HBeAg indicates:

- A. Past infection
- B. Resolved hepatitis B
- C. Acute or chronic active hepatitis B
- D. Immunity from vaccine

Correct Answer: C. Acute or chronic active hepatitis B

Explanation: HBeAg indicates high infectivity.

Q26. The most common cause of chronic kidney disease worldwide is:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Glomerulonephritis
- D. Polycystic kidney disease

Correct Answer: B. Diabetes mellitus

Explanation: Diabetic nephropathy is the leading global cause of CKD.

Q27. A patient with moon face, buffalo hump, and central obesity likely has:

- A. Hypothyroidism
- B. Addison's disease
- C. Cushing's syndrome

D. Acromegaly

Correct Answer: C. Cushing's syndrome

Explanation: Features of cortisol excess.

Q28. First-line drug in essential hypertension without comorbidities:

A. Beta-blockers

B. ACE inhibitors

C. Calcium channel blockers

D. Thiazide diuretics

Correct Answer: D. Thiazide diuretics

Explanation: Cost-effective and effective initial antihypertensive.

Q29. A 30-year-old woman with tremor, weight loss, and exophthalmos likely has:

A. Addison's disease

B. Hypothyroidism

C. Cushing's disease

D. Graves' disease

Correct Answer: D. Graves' disease

Explanation: Autoimmune hyperthyroidism; common in young women.

Q30. In DKA, the acid-base disturbance is:

A. Metabolic alkalosis

B. Respiratory alkalosis

C. Metabolic acidosis

D. Respiratory acidosis

Correct Answer: C. Metabolic acidosis

Explanation: Accumulation of ketone bodies lowers pH.

Q31. Trousseau's sign is seen in:

A. Hypokalemia

B. Hypercalcemia

C. Hypocalcemia

D. Hypernatremia

Correct Answer: C. Hypocalcemia

Explanation: Carpopedal spasm after inflating BP cuff.

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Q32. In asthma, the FEV1/FVC ratio is:

A. Increased

B. Normal

C. Decreased

D. Variable

Correct Answer: C. Decreased

Explanation: Due to airway obstruction.

Q33. Which vitamin deficiency causes peripheral neuropathy?

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin B12

D. Vitamin K

Correct Answer: C. Vitamin B12

Explanation: Causes subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord.

Q34. Which of the following is NOT an indication for dialysis?

- A. Severe acidosis
- B. Hyperkalemia
- C. Uremic symptoms
- D. Hematuria

Correct Answer: D. Hematuria

Explanation: Not an absolute indication for dialysis.

Q35. Which drug is used in both atrial and ventricular arrhythmias?

- A. Verapamil
- B. Digoxin
- C. Amiodarone
- D. Lidocaine

Correct Answer: C. Amiodarone

Explanation: Broad-spectrum antiarrhythmic.

Q36. The most common cause of bacterial meningitis in adults:

- A. Neisseria meningitidis
- B. Haemophilus influenzae
- C. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- D. E. coli

Correct Answer: C. Streptococcus pneumoniae

Explanation: Gram-positive diplococcus; frequent adult pathogen.

Q37. Raised JVP with clear lungs is seen in:

- A. Heart failure
- B. Cardiac tamponade
- C. ARDS
- D. Pulmonary edema

Correct Answer: B. Cardiac tamponade

Explanation: Beck's triad includes raised JVP, hypotension, and muffled heart sounds.

Q38. Which of the following is a cause of secondary hypertension?

- A. Essential hypertension
- B. Coarctation of aorta
- C. Stress
- D. Smoking

Correct Answer: B. Coarctation of aorta

Explanation: Structural cause; especially in young patients.

Q39. Which electrolyte abnormality is most associated with digoxin toxicity?

- A. Hypokalemia
- B. Hyponatremia
- C. Hypercalcemia
- D. Hyperkalemia

Correct Answer: A. Hypokalemia

Explanation: Low potassium increases digoxin's binding and toxicity risk.

Q40. The most common cause of cirrhosis in the world:

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Alcohol
- D. Hepatitis C

Correct Answer: B. Hepatitis B

Explanation: Most prevalent globally; alcohol is common in the West.

Q41. Ascites in cirrhosis is due to:

- A. Increased aldosterone
- B. Decreased albumin
- C. Portal hypertension
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Each contributes to third-spacing of fluid.

Q42. Which of the following is a cause of hypernatremia?

- A. Diarrhea
- B. SIADH
- C. CHF
- D. Hypothyroidism

Correct Answer: A. Diarrhea

Explanation: Water loss > sodium loss.

Q43. The preferred drug for hypertensive patient with diabetes:

- A. Beta-blocker
- B. Calcium channel blocker
- C. ACE inhibitor
- D. Diuretic

Correct Answer: C. ACE inhibitor

Explanation: Renoprotective; slows diabetic nephropathy progression.

Q44. In pericarditis, the classic ECG change is:

- A. ST depression
- B. T wave inversion
- C. Diffuse ST elevation
- D. QT prolongation

Correct Answer: C. Diffuse ST elevation

Explanation: Also PR segment depression; unlike localized changes in MI.

Q45. Which hormone is elevated in acromegaly?

- A. ACTH
- B. TSH
- C. Growth hormone
- D. Prolactin

Correct Answer: C. Growth hormone

Explanation: Often due to pituitary adenoma.

Q46. The most common cause of upper GI bleeding:

- A. Esophageal varices
- B. Mallory-Weiss tear
- C. Peptic ulcer
- D. Gastric cancer

Correct Answer: C. Peptic ulcer

Explanation: Both gastric and duodenal ulcers are frequent sources.

Q47. The common cause of macrocytic anemia in alcoholics:

- A. Folate deficiency
- B. Iron deficiency
- C. Thalassemia
- D. Aplastic anemia

Correct Answer: A. Folate deficiency

Explanation: Alcohol impairs folate absorption and storage.

Q48. Which of the following increases HDL?

- A. Smoking
- B. Trans fats
- C. Exercise
- D. Obesity

Correct Answer: C. Exercise

Explanation: Regular aerobic activity improves lipid profile.

Q49. The treatment for adrenal crisis includes:

- A. Dexamethasone
- B. Prednisolone
- C. Hydrocortisone and IV fluids
- D. Fludrocortisone

Correct Answer: C. Hydrocortisone and IV fluids

Explanation: Immediate glucocorticoid and volume resuscitation are critical.

Q50. Most common site of tuberculosis in adults:

- A. CNS
- B. GI tract
- C. Lungs
- D. Lymph nodes

Correct Answer: C. Lungs

Explanation: Pulmonary TB accounts for most adult cases.

Q51. Which ECG finding is typical of hypokalemia?

- A. Peaked T waves
- B. U waves
- C. ST elevation
- D. Prolonged QT

Correct Answer: B. U waves

Explanation: Hypokalemia causes flattened T waves and prominent U waves.

Q52. Which is NOT a side effect of corticosteroids?

- A. Hyperglycemia
- B. Osteoporosis
- C. Hypotension
- D. Cushingoid features

Correct Answer: C. Hypotension

Explanation: Corticosteroids may cause hypertension, not hypotension.

Q53. A common cause of secondary hyperparathyroidism:

- A. Vitamin D intoxication
- B. Chronic kidney disease
- C. Adrenal insufficiency
- D. Hypercalcemia

Correct Answer: B. Chronic kidney disease

Explanation: Decreased phosphate excretion and low vitamin D stimulate PTH.

Q54. Which is a hallmark feature of multiple myeloma?

- A. Splenomegaly
- B. Bone pain
- C. Lymphadenopathy

D. Polyarthrititis

Correct Answer: B. Bone pain

Explanation: Plasma cell proliferation causes bone destruction.

Q55. A patient with asthma has pulsus paradoxus. Likely cause?

A. Severe exacerbation

B. Remission phase

C. Upper airway obstruction

D. Allergic rhinitis

Correct Answer: A. Severe exacerbation

Explanation: Significant intrathoracic pressure variation reduces systolic BP during inspiration.

Q56. First-line therapy for peptic ulcer disease caused by H. pylori:

A. Omeprazole alone

B. Ranitidine and sucralfate

C. Triple therapy with PPI + clarithromycin + amoxicillin

D. Antacids

Correct Answer: C. Triple therapy with PPI + clarithromycin + amoxicillin

Explanation: Eradicates H. pylori and promotes ulcer healing.

Q57. The most specific test for rheumatoid arthritis:

A. Rheumatoid factor (RF)

B. ANA

C. Anti-CCP

D. ESR

Correct Answer: C. Anti-CCP

Explanation: Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibodies are highly specific.

Q58. Which of the following medications causes gingival hyperplasia?

A. Amlodipine

B. Atenolol

C. Captopril

D. Lisinopril

Correct Answer: A. Amlodipine

Explanation: A side effect of calcium channel blockers, especially dihydropyridines.

Q59. Kayser-Fleischer rings are characteristic of:

A. Hemochromatosis

B. Wilson's disease

C. Gilbert syndrome

D. Crigler-Najjar syndrome

Correct Answer: B. Wilson's disease

Explanation: Due to copper deposition in Descemet's membrane.

Q60. Acanthosis nigricans is often associated with:

A. Hypothyroidism

B. Diabetes mellitus

C. Addison's disease

D. Hypercalcemia

Correct Answer: B. Diabetes mellitus

Explanation: Marker of insulin resistance and sometimes malignancy.

Q61. Which vitamin deficiency causes night blindness?

A. Vitamin C

B. Vitamin D

C. Vitamin A

D. Vitamin E

Correct Answer: C. Vitamin A

Explanation: Retinal function is dependent on vitamin A.

Q62. Which sign is diagnostic for deep vein thrombosis (DVT)?

A. Homan's sign

B. Tinel's sign

C. Lhermitte's sign

D. Kernig's sign

Correct Answer: A. Homan's sign

Explanation: Calf pain with dorsiflexion; low specificity.

Q63. Classic feature of Addison's disease:

A. Moon face

B. Hypertension

C. Hyperpigmentation

D. Hyponatremia

Correct Answer: C. Hyperpigmentation

Explanation: Due to increased ACTH cross-reacting with melanocytes.

Q64. The most common cause of chronic cough worldwide:

A. Asthma

B. GERD

C. Tuberculosis

D. Postnasal drip

Correct Answer: C. Tuberculosis

Explanation: Especially prevalent in developing countries.

Q65. The hallmark feature of nephritic syndrome is:

A. Massive proteinuria

B. Hematuria

C. Hyperlipidemia

D. Edema

Correct Answer: B. Hematuria

Explanation: Often with RBC casts; less proteinuria than nephrotic syndrome.

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Q66. Which electrolyte imbalance causes Trousseau and Chvostek signs?

A. Hyperkalemia

B. Hyponatremia

C. Hypocalcemia

D. Hypomagnesemia

Correct Answer: C. Hypocalcemia

Explanation: Increases neuromuscular excitability.

Q67. Earliest change in diabetic nephropathy:

A. Proteinuria

B. Hypertension

C. Hyperfiltration

D. Nodular glomerulosclerosis

Correct Answer: C. Hyperfiltration

Explanation: Followed by microalbuminuria and sclerosis.

Q68. Which finding is most specific for infective endocarditis?

- A. Janeway lesions
- B. Osler's nodes
- C. Roth spots
- D. Positive blood cultures

Correct Answer: D. Positive blood cultures

Explanation: Required for Duke criteria; confirms infection.

Q69. ECG sign of pericardial tamponade:

- A. Electrical alternans
- B. ST elevation
- C. U waves
- D. Prolonged PR interval

Correct Answer: A. Electrical alternans

Explanation: Alternating QRS height due to swinging heart.

Q70. Which hormone is deficient in Sheehan's syndrome?

- A. Prolactin
- B. ADH
- C. ACTH
- D. TSH

Correct Answer: C. ACTH

Explanation: Pituitary infarction post-partum causes panhypopituitarism.

Q71. The most sensitive marker of myocardial infarction:

- A. CK-MB
- B. Troponin I
- C. LDH
- D. Myoglobin

Correct Answer: B. Troponin I

Explanation: Rises in 4–6 hrs; remains elevated for 7–10 days.

Q72. A patient with muscle weakness and low potassium may have:

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Conn's syndrome
- C. SIADH
- D. Myasthenia gravis

Correct Answer: B. Conn's syndrome

Explanation: Primary hyperaldosteronism causes hypokalemia and hypertension.

Q73. Most common cause of upper GI bleed:

- A. Mallory–Weiss tear
- B. Gastric ulcer
- C. Duodenal ulcer
- D. Esophageal varices

Correct Answer: C. Duodenal ulcer

Explanation: More common than gastric ulcer; H. pylori related.

Q74. Hepatitis B marker indicating active viral replication:

- A. HBsAg
- B. Anti-HBs
- C. HBeAg
- D. Anti-HBc

Correct Answer: C. HBeAg

Explanation: Suggests high infectivity and replication.

Q75. Major side effect of ACE inhibitors:

- A. Constipation
- B. Hypokalemia
- C. Cough
- D. Hyponatremia

Correct Answer: C. Cough

Explanation: Due to bradykinin accumulation.

Q76. Diagnostic criteria for diabetes includes fasting glucose $\geq$:

- A. 100 mg/dL
- B. 110 mg/dL
- C. 126 mg/dL
- D. 140 mg/dL

Correct Answer: C. 126 mg/dL

Explanation: Confirmed on two occasions or with symptoms + RBS ≥ 200 .

Q77. Which of the following causes a widened pulse pressure?

- A. Aortic stenosis
- B. Mitral regurgitation
- C. Aortic regurgitation
- D. Tricuspid stenosis

Correct Answer: C. Aortic regurgitation

Explanation: Increased systolic and decreased diastolic pressures.

Q78. Treatment of choice in hyperkalemia with ECG changes:

- A. Sodium bicarbonate
- B. Calcium gluconate
- C. Insulin
- D. Furosemide

Correct Answer: B. Calcium gluconate

Explanation: Stabilizes cardiac membrane.

Q79. First-line treatment for stable angina:

- A. ACE inhibitors
- B. Calcium channel blockers
- C. Nitrates
- D. Beta-blockers

Correct Answer: D. Beta-blockers

Explanation: Reduce myocardial oxygen demand.

Q80. Which of the following is most suggestive of heart failure?

- A. Palpitations
- B. Basal crepitations
- C. Bilateral leg edema
- D. Elevated JVP

Correct Answer: D. Elevated JVP

Explanation: Reflects elevated right atrial pressure; reliable finding.

Q81. Elevated ESR is seen in all EXCEPT:

- A. Polymyalgia rheumatica
- B. Tuberculosis

C. Multiple myeloma

D. Hemophilia

Correct Answer: D. Hemophilia

Explanation: Hemophilia is a bleeding disorder, not inflammatory.

Q82. Which hormone increases in pheochromocytoma?

A. Epinephrine

B. Cortisol

C. Aldosterone

D. Insulin

Correct Answer: A. Epinephrine

Explanation: Tumor of adrenal medulla secreting catecholamines.

Q83. Which is NOT a feature of hyperthyroidism?

A. Weight gain

B. Heat intolerance

C. Tachycardia

D. Tremor

Correct Answer: A. Weight gain

Explanation: Weight loss is typical due to increased metabolism.

Q84. Which test is diagnostic for DKA?

A. Elevated amylase

B. Positive urinary ketones

C. Elevated lipase

D. Serum lactate

Correct Answer: B. Positive urinary ketones

Explanation: Acidosis + ketonuria + hyperglycemia confirms DKA.

Q85. Most common cause of hyperthyroidism:

A. Toxic multinodular goiter

B. Subacute thyroiditis

C. Graves' disease

D. Exogenous thyroxine

Correct Answer: C. Graves' disease

Explanation: Autoimmune; stimulates TSH receptors.

Q86. Drug of choice for acute pericarditis:

A. Colchicine

B. Prednisolone

C. Ibuprofen

D. Aspirin

Correct Answer: C. Ibuprofen

Explanation: NSAIDs relieve inflammation; colchicine is adjunct.

Q87. Which of the following is a microvascular complication of diabetes?

A. Stroke

B. Nephropathy

C. Coronary artery disease

D. Peripheral vascular disease

Correct Answer: B. Nephropathy

Explanation: Microvascular: retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy.

Q88. Which hepatitis virus is a DNA virus?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. E

Correct Answer: B. Hepatitis B

Explanation: Only HBV is a DNA virus; others are RNA viruses.

Q89. Best test for malabsorption:

- A. D-xylose test
- B. Stool fat estimation
- C. Schilling test
- D. Serum B12

Correct Answer: B. Stool fat estimation

Explanation: Confirms steatorrhea in malabsorption syndromes.

Q90. Most sensitive test for myocardial infarction:

- A. CK-MB
- B. LDH
- C. Troponin I
- D. Myoglobin

Correct Answer: C. Troponin I

Explanation: Detectable within hours; remains elevated for days.

Q91. The cause of cretinism is deficiency of:

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Iodine
- C. Iron
- D. Vitamin D

Correct Answer: B. Iodine

Explanation: Iodine deficiency leads to congenital hypothyroidism.

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Q92. Best drug for preventing future stroke in AF:

- A. Aspirin
- B. Clopidogrel
- C. Warfarin
- D. Atorvastatin

Correct Answer: C. Warfarin

Explanation: Anticoagulation is essential in atrial fibrillation.

Q93. A patient with exophthalmos, goiter, and palpitations has:

- A. Hypothyroidism
- B. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- C. Graves' disease
- D. Subacute thyroiditis

Correct Answer: C. Graves' disease

Explanation: Classic triad includes diffuse goiter, ophthalmopathy, and hyperthyroidism.

Q94. Atrial fibrillation is most commonly caused by:

- A. COPD
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Hypertension
- D. Pulmonary embolism

Correct Answer: C. Hypertension

Explanation: Leads to left atrial enlargement and fibrosis.

Q95. Most common ECG finding in pulmonary embolism:

- A. S1Q3T3
- B. T wave inversion in V1–V4
- C. Sinus tachycardia
- D. Right bundle branch block

Correct Answer: C. Sinus tachycardia

Explanation: Most frequent but nonspecific finding.

Q96. The gold standard for diagnosing iron deficiency anemia:

- A. Serum ferritin
- B. Serum iron
- C. TIBC
- D. Bone marrow biopsy

Correct Answer: D. Bone marrow biopsy

Explanation: Shows absence of iron stores.

Q97. Which is a feature of myasthenia gravis?

- A. Muscle wasting
- B. Fluctuating muscle weakness
- C. Painful weakness
- D. UMN signs

Correct Answer: B. Fluctuating muscle weakness

Explanation: Worsens with activity, improves with rest.

Q98. A patient with fever, murmur, and splinter hemorrhages likely has:

- A. Endocarditis
- B. Pericarditis
- C. Myocarditis
- D. Vasculitis

Correct Answer: A. Endocarditis

Explanation: Classic peripheral stigmata and new murmur.

Q99. Which is NOT a risk factor for DVT?

- A. Prolonged immobilization
- B. Smoking
- C. Oral contraceptives
- D. Hyperthyroidism

Correct Answer: D. Hyperthyroidism

Explanation: Not associated with thrombosis.

Q100. Drug used to prevent diabetic nephropathy:

- A. Calcium channel blocker
- B. Beta-blocker
- C. ACE inhibitor
- D. Loop diuretic

Correct Answer: C. ACE inhibitor

Explanation: Reduces glomerular pressure and proteinuria.

Q101. Most common cause of postoperative fever within 24 hours:

- A. Wound infection
- B. Pneumonia
- C. Urinary tract infection

D. Atelectasis

Correct Answer: D. Atelectasis

Explanation: Collapse of alveoli post-anesthesia is the most common early cause.

Q102. Most sensitive test for diagnosing deep vein thrombosis (DVT):

A. D-dimer

B. Venography

C. Duplex ultrasonography

D. CT angiogram

Correct Answer: C. Duplex ultrasonography

Explanation: Non-invasive and sensitive; first-line for suspected DVT.

Q103. Most common site of basal cell carcinoma:

A. Back

B. Scalp

C. Nose

D. Legs

Correct Answer: C. Nose

Explanation: BCC commonly affects sun-exposed areas, especially the face.

Q104. A reducible swelling with an expansile impulse on coughing is:

A. Lipoma

B. Lymph node

C. Hernia

D. Sebaceous cyst

Correct Answer: C. Hernia

Explanation: Classic features of hernia; reducibility and cough impulse.

Q105. Most common cause of mechanical small bowel obstruction in adults:

A. Adhesions

B. Hernia

C. Intussusception

D. Volvulus

Correct Answer: A. Adhesions

Explanation: Usually from previous abdominal surgeries.

Q106. Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) minimum score is:

A. 1

B. 3

C. 5

D. 0

Correct Answer: B. 3

Explanation: Minimum score for eye (1) + verbal (1) + motor (1).

Q107. Most common breast cancer:

A. Lobular carcinoma

B. Medullary carcinoma

C. Ductal carcinoma

D. Papillary carcinoma

Correct Answer: C. Ductal carcinoma

Explanation: Invasive ductal carcinoma accounts for ~80% of breast cancers.

Q108. Which fluid is best for initial resuscitation in shock?

A. D5W

B. Normal saline

C. Ringer lactate

D. Dextran

Correct Answer: C. Ringer lactate

Explanation: Balanced isotonic solution preferred in trauma.

Q109. Which hernia has the highest risk of strangulation?

A. Indirect inguinal

B. Direct inguinal

C. Femoral

D. Umbilical

Correct Answer: C. Femoral

Explanation: Narrow femoral canal increases strangulation risk.

Q110. Most common site of colorectal cancer:

A. Rectum

B. Ascending colon

C. Descending colon

D. Sigmoid colon

Correct Answer: A. Rectum

Explanation: Followed by sigmoid colon; symptoms include bleeding and altered bowel habits.

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Q111. Virchow's triad does NOT include:

A. Hypercoagulability

B. Endothelial injury

C. Venous stasis

D. Arterial spasm

Correct Answer: D. Arterial spasm

Explanation: Triad explains pathogenesis of thrombosis.

Q112. A painless testicular mass is likely:

A. Epididymitis

B. Hydrocele

C. Testicular torsion

D. Testicular cancer

Correct Answer: D. Testicular cancer

Explanation: Especially in young males aged 15–35.

Q113. In trauma, the FAST scan evaluates:

A. Bowel obstruction

B. Head trauma

C. Intraperitoneal bleeding

D. Rib fractures

Correct Answer: C. Intraperitoneal bleeding

Explanation: Ultrasound-based tool in blunt abdominal trauma.

Q114. Commonest cause of gastric outlet obstruction:

A. Pyloric stenosis

B. Peptic ulcer disease

C. Gastric carcinoma

D. Crohn's disease

Correct Answer: B. Peptic ulcer disease

Explanation: Inflammatory strictures due to chronic ulcers.

Q115. Most common complication of thyroid surgery:

- A. Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury
- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. Hemorrhage
- D. Infection

Correct Answer: A. Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury

Explanation: Can cause hoarseness or vocal cord paralysis.

Q116. The first step in managing an unconscious trauma patient is:

- A. Airway
- B. Breathing
- C. Circulation
- D. Cervical spine stabilization

Correct Answer: A. Airway

Explanation: Follows ABCDE approach to trauma.

Q117. Tension pneumothorax is treated by:

- A. Chest tube insertion
- B. IV antibiotics
- C. Needle decompression
- D. Endotracheal intubation

Correct Answer: C. Needle decompression

Explanation: Immediate decompression via 2nd intercostal space MCL.

Q118. Most common site of volvulus in elderly:

- A. Sigmoid colon
- B. Cecum
- C. Transverse colon
- D. Jejunum

Correct Answer: A. Sigmoid colon

Explanation: Sigmoid volvulus causes closed-loop obstruction.

Q119. Grey-Turner's sign indicates:

- A. Ruptured AAA
- B. Acute pancreatitis
- C. Perforated ulcer
- D. Intestinal obstruction

Correct Answer: B. Acute pancreatitis

Explanation: Flank ecchymosis due to retroperitoneal hemorrhage.

Q120. In acute appendicitis, pain typically starts in the:

- A. Left iliac fossa
- B. Right iliac fossa
- C. Epigastrium
- D. Suprapubic area

Correct Answer: C. Epigastrium

Explanation: Pain localizes to RIF later.

Q121. Courvoisier's law relates to:

- A. Painful gallbladder in cholecystitis
- B. Palpable gallbladder in malignancy
- C. Non-palpable bladder in obstruction
- D. Jaundice with colicky pain

Correct Answer: B. Palpable gallbladder in malignancy

Explanation: Distended, non-tender gallbladder suggests malignancy, not stones.

Q122. Most common soft tissue sarcoma in adults:

- A. Liposarcoma
- B. Rhabdomyosarcoma
- C. Fibrosarcoma
- D. Leiomyosarcoma

Correct Answer: A. Liposarcoma

Explanation: Often found in extremities or retroperitoneum.

Q123. Hard signs of vascular injury include all EXCEPT:

- A. Pulsatile bleeding
- B. Expanding hematoma
- C. Absent distal pulses
- D. Bruit

Correct Answer: D. Bruit

Explanation: Bruit is a soft sign; hard signs require immediate surgery.

Q124. Most common cause of upper GI bleeding:

- A. Gastric ulcer
- B. Esophageal varices
- C. Duodenal ulcer
- D. Gastritis

Correct Answer: C. Duodenal ulcer

Explanation: Common peptic cause; presents with melena or hematemesis.

Q125. Management of acute cholecystitis includes:

- A. Emergency cholecystectomy
- B. Conservative management only
- C. Early laparoscopic cholecystectomy
- D. Immediate ERCP

Correct Answer: C. Early laparoscopic cholecystectomy

Explanation: Recommended within 72 hours for better outcomes.

Q126. Which is the safest incision for laparotomy in emergencies?

- A. Paramedian
- B. Midline
- C. Transverse
- D. Oblique

Correct Answer: B. Midline

Explanation: Quick access, minimal blood loss, and extensible.

Q127. Most common cancer in men:

- A. Prostate
- B. Lung
- C. Colon
- D. Bladder

Correct Answer: A. Prostate

Explanation: Though lung has highest mortality, prostate is most common.

Q128. Sister Mary Joseph nodule suggests:

- A. Hepatic metastasis
- B. Retroperitoneal tumor

C. Umbilical metastasis from intra-abdominal malignancy

D. TB peritonitis

Correct Answer: C. Umbilical metastasis from intra-abdominal malignancy

Explanation: Often from stomach, ovary, or pancreas.

Q129. Commonest site of carcinoid tumor:

A. Appendix

B. Lung

C. Rectum

D. Ileum

Correct Answer: A. Appendix

Explanation: Usually asymptomatic unless advanced.

Q130. Most reliable method to assess fluid resuscitation:

A. Blood pressure

B. Heart rate

C. Urine output

D. Skin turgor

Correct Answer: C. Urine output

Explanation: Should be >0.5 mL/kg/hr.

Q131. Best investigation to confirm perforated peptic ulcer:

A. Endoscopy

B. CT abdomen

C. Abdominal ultrasound

D. Erect chest X-ray

Correct Answer: D. Erect chest X-ray

Explanation: Shows free air under diaphragm in perforation.

Q132. Most common type of thyroid carcinoma:

A. Medullary

B. Papillary

C. Follicular

D. Anaplastic

Correct Answer: B. Papillary

Explanation: Most common; good prognosis and spreads via lymphatics.

Q133. Most common cause of painless lower GI bleeding in adults:

A. Hemorrhoids

B. Diverticulosis

C. Anal fissure

D. Colon cancer

Correct Answer: B. Diverticulosis

Explanation: Especially in elderly; bleeding is often brisk and painless.

Q134. In shock, the first parameter to fall is:

A. Blood pressure

B. Heart rate

C. Cardiac output

D. Pulse pressure

Correct Answer: D. Pulse pressure

Explanation: Narrowing pulse pressure is an early sign before BP drop.

Q135. The most common site of ischemic colitis:

- A. Rectum
- B. Splenic flexure
- C. Transverse colon
- D. Cecum

Correct Answer: B. Splenic flexure

Explanation: Watershed area between SMA and IMA.

Q136. Which suture material is absorbable?

- A. Nylon
- B. Polypropylene
- C. Catgut
- D. Silk

Correct Answer: C. Catgut

Explanation: Derived from animal collagen; absorbed by enzymatic degradation.

Q137. Murphy's sign is positive in:

- A. Cholecystitis
- B. Pancreatitis
- C. Appendicitis
- D. Gastritis

Correct Answer: A. Cholecystitis

Explanation: Arrest of inspiration due to RUQ tenderness.

Q138. Post-thyroidectomy hypocalcemia is due to:

- A. Hypothyroidism
- B. Parathyroid injury
- C. Calcitonin deficiency
- D. Vitamin D excess

Correct Answer: B. Parathyroid injury

Explanation: Accidental removal or damage lowers PTH → ↓ calcium.

Q139. Most common cause of splenomegaly in adults:

- A. Leukemia
- B. Portal hypertension
- C. Lymphoma
- D. Malaria

Correct Answer: B. Portal hypertension

Explanation: Common in cirrhosis; leads to congestive splenomegaly.

Q140. A pulsatile abdominal mass with bruit is likely:

- A. Renal cyst
- B. Abdominal aortic aneurysm
- C. Psoas abscess
- D. Pancreatic tumor

Correct Answer: B. Abdominal aortic aneurysm

Explanation: Often asymptomatic until large or ruptured.

Q141. Commonest nerve injured during hernia repair:

- A. Ilioinguinal
- B. Femoral
- C. Obturator
- D. Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh

Correct Answer: A. Ilioinguinal

Explanation: Lies in the inguinal canal; injury causes groin numbness.

Q142. Pemberton's sign is positive in:

- A. Thoracic outlet syndrome
- B. Mediastinal mass
- C. Retrosternal goiter
- D. Superior vena cava obstruction

Correct Answer: C. Retrosternal goiter

Explanation: Facial congestion on arm elevation indicates thoracic inlet compression.

Q143. First-line treatment for anal fissure:

- A. Surgery
- B. Stool softeners
- C. Hemorrhoidectomy
- D. Colonoscopy

Correct Answer: B. Stool softeners

Explanation: Reduces trauma during defecation and allows healing.

Q144. Which hernia is congenital?

- A. Femoral hernia
- B. Umbilical hernia in adults
- C. Indirect inguinal hernia
- D. Epigastric hernia

Correct Answer: C. Indirect inguinal hernia

Explanation: Due to patent processus vaginalis.

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Q145. The rule of 2s applies to:

- A. Duodenal ulcer
- B. Meckel's diverticulum
- C. Ulcerative colitis
- D. Appendicitis

Correct Answer: B. Meckel's diverticulum

Explanation: 2% population, 2 feet from ileocecal valve, 2 inches long, etc.

Q146. Which is a premalignant condition?

- A. Peptic ulcer
- B. Ulcerative colitis
- C. Acute appendicitis
- D. Pancreatitis

Correct Answer: B. Ulcerative colitis

Explanation: Risk increases with disease duration and extent.

Q147. The most common abdominal organ injured in blunt trauma:

- A. Liver
- B. Spleen
- C. Kidney
- D. Pancreas

Correct Answer: B. Spleen

Explanation: Highly vascular and susceptible to blunt trauma.

Q148. A sentinel pile is seen in:

- A. Internal hemorrhoids
- B. Fissure-in-ano
- C. Rectal prolapse

D. Crohn's disease

Correct Answer: B. Fissure-in-ano

Explanation: Skin tag at the anal verge from chronic fissure.

Q149. Investigation of choice in suspected esophageal perforation:

A. CT scan

B. Chest X-ray

C. Barium swallow

D. Gastroscopy

Correct Answer: C. Barium swallow

Explanation: Water-soluble contrast (Gastrografin) used to detect leak.

Q150. Pancreatic pseudocyst typically develops:

A. Within 24 hours

B. In 3–5 days

C. After 1–2 weeks

D. After 4 weeks

Correct Answer: D. After 4 weeks

Explanation: Requires time for wall maturation and encapsulation.

Q151. Which condition is associated with Sister Mary Joseph nodule?

A. Liver cirrhosis

B. Pancreatic cancer

C. Gastric carcinoma

D. Renal carcinoma

Correct Answer: C. Gastric carcinoma

Explanation: It's an umbilical metastasis typically from intra-abdominal malignancies (gastric, pancreatic, ovarian).

Q152. The first-line imaging in suspected gallstones:

A. CT abdomen

B. MRCP

C. Ultrasound

D. ERCP

Correct Answer: C. Ultrasound

Explanation: Non-invasive and highly sensitive for cholelithiasis.

Q153. Cullen's sign indicates:

A. Internal bleeding from splenic rupture

B. Retroperitoneal hemorrhage

C. Pancreatitis

D. Peritonitis

Correct Answer: C. Pancreatitis

Explanation: Periumbilical ecchymosis due to hemorrhagic pancreatitis.

Q154. Malignant transformation is most common in:

A. Lipoma

B. Fibroadenoma

C. Colonic polyp

D. Sebaceous cyst

Correct Answer: C. Colonic polyp

Explanation: Adenomatous polyps, especially villous type, are precancerous.

Q155. The most common type of melanoma:

A. Acral lentiginous

B. Nodular

C. Lentigo maligna

D. Superficial spreading

Correct Answer: D. Superficial spreading

Explanation: Most frequent variant with radial growth phase.

Q156. Maximum risk of infection in surgery is associated with:

A. Elective hernia repair

B. Appendectomy

C. Clean-contaminated surgery

D. Dirty wound

Correct Answer: D. Dirty wound

Explanation: Includes traumatic wounds with fecal contamination or existing infection.

Q157. Rigid abdomen with rebound tenderness suggests:

A. Pancreatitis

B. Bowel obstruction

C. Peritonitis

D. Ascites

Correct Answer: C. Peritonitis

Explanation: Classic signs of inflammation of the peritoneum.

Q158. Primary treatment for acute testicular torsion:

A. NSAIDs

B. Manual detorsion

C. Immediate surgical detorsion

D. Antibiotics

Correct Answer: C. Immediate surgical detorsion

Explanation: Time-sensitive emergency to preserve testis viability.

Q159. The most common organism in surgical wound infections:

A. Streptococcus

B. E. coli

C. Staphylococcus aureus

D. Pseudomonas

Correct Answer: C. Staphylococcus aureus

Explanation: Common skin flora and frequent cause of SSIs.

Q160. Treatment of choice for varicose veins with saphenofemoral incompetence:

A. Compression therapy

B. Sclerotherapy

C. Laser ablation

D. Surgical ligation and stripping

Correct Answer: D. Surgical ligation and stripping

Explanation: Reserved for severe or complicated cases.

Q161. Most common cause of hematuria in adults:

A. UTI

B. Bladder cancer

C. Nephritic syndrome

D. Glomerulonephritis

Correct Answer: A. UTI

Explanation: Infections are the most frequent cause, especially with dysuria.

Q162. Immediate threat in tension pneumothorax:

- A. Cardiac tamponade
- B. Respiratory failure
- C. Mediastinal shift
- D. Pneumonia

Correct Answer: C. Mediastinal shift

Explanation: Leads to decreased venous return and cardiac output.

Q163. Most important factor in wound healing:

- A. Vitamin C
- B. Oxygenation
- C. Blood glucose
- D. Zinc

Correct Answer: B. Oxygenation

Explanation: Critical for collagen synthesis and angiogenesis.

Q164. Post-thyroidectomy stridor is due to:

- A. Pneumothorax
- B. Vocal cord paralysis
- C. Laryngeal edema
- D. Tracheomalacia

Correct Answer: C. Laryngeal edema

Explanation: Emergency airway obstruction risk.

Q165. Which of the following tumors is radiosensitive?

- A. Basal cell carcinoma
- B. Melanoma
- C. Seminoma
- D. Osteosarcoma

Correct Answer: C. Seminoma

Explanation: Very responsive to radiation therapy.

Q166. The most common benign tumor of the liver:

- A. Focal nodular hyperplasia
- B. Hepatic adenoma
- C. Hemangioma
- D. Hepatoblastoma

Correct Answer: C. Hemangioma

Explanation: Often found incidentally on imaging.

Q167. Primary lymphatic drainage of the breast is to:

- A. Supraclavicular nodes
- B. Internal mammary nodes
- C. Axillary nodes
- D. Infraclavicular nodes

Correct Answer: C. Axillary nodes

Explanation: Major drainage site for breast tumors.

Q168. First step in management of acute GI bleed:

- A. Endoscopy
- B. IV fluids
- C. Transfusion
- D. CT angiography

Correct Answer: B. IV fluids

Explanation: ABC approach; stabilize circulation first.

Q169. Best diagnostic test for appendicitis in pregnancy:

- A. X-ray abdomen
- B. CT abdomen
- C. MRI
- D. Ultrasound

Correct Answer: D. Ultrasound

Explanation: Safe and readily available.

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Q170. Most common type of abdominal hernia:

- A. Femoral
- B. Umbilical
- C. Inguinal
- D. Epigastric

Correct Answer: C. Inguinal

Explanation: Accounts for ~75% of all abdominal wall hernias.

Q171. Triad of Charcot includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Fever
- B. Jaundice
- C. RUQ pain
- D. Diarrhea

Correct Answer: D. Diarrhea

Explanation: Triad indicates ascending cholangitis.

Q172. What is Battle's sign indicative of?

- A. Mandibular fracture
- B. Basilar skull fracture
- C. Zygomatic fracture
- D. Nasal fracture

Correct Answer: B. Basilar skull fracture

Explanation: Ecchymosis over mastoid region.

Q173. Most common site of gastric cancer:

- A. Cardia
- B. Fundus
- C. Lesser curvature
- D. Pylorus

Correct Answer: C. Lesser curvature

Explanation: Especially near the antrum.

Q174. Which nerve is injured in wrist drop?

- A. Median
- B. Ulnar
- C. Radial
- D. Axillary

Correct Answer: C. Radial

Explanation: Innervates wrist extensors.

Q175. Preferred incision in cesarean section:

- A. Pfannenstiel

- B. Midline
- C. Paramedian
- D. Subcostal

Correct Answer: A. Pfannenstiel

Explanation: Cosmetic and low risk of hernia.

Q176. Most reliable sign of brain death:

- A. Absent EEG
- B. Absent reflexes
- C. Fixed dilated pupils
- D. Absent brainstem reflexes

Correct Answer: D. Absent brainstem reflexes

Explanation: Confirms irreversible loss of brain function.

Q177. Most important factor in prognosis of colorectal cancer:

- A. Tumor size
- B. Location
- C. Histology
- D. Lymph node involvement

Correct Answer: D. Lymph node involvement

Explanation: Nodal status directly affects staging and survival.

Q178. Which is NOT a complication of blood transfusion?

- A. Hyperkalemia
- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. Hypokalemia
- D. Febrile reaction

Correct Answer: C. Hypokalemia

Explanation: Massive transfusion can cause hyperkalemia due to lysed RBCs.

Q179. Most common malignancy in immunosuppressed patients:

- A. Lung cancer
- B. Kaposi sarcoma
- C. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma
- D. Colorectal cancer

Correct Answer: C. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

Explanation: Especially in post-transplant and HIV patients.

Q180. Triangle of Calot includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Cystic duct
- B. Common hepatic duct
- C. Cystic artery
- D. Common bile duct

Correct Answer: D. Common bile duct

Explanation: CBD lies outside the triangle.

Q181. Most common cause of secondary peritonitis:

- A. Perforated peptic ulcer
- B. Ruptured appendix
- C. Pancreatitis
- D. Diverticulitis

Correct Answer: A. Perforated peptic ulcer

Explanation: Leads to chemical then bacterial peritonitis.

Q182. Most common site for volvulus in young adults:

- A. Cecum
- B. Rectum
- C. Sigmoid colon
- D. Jejunum

Correct Answer: A. Cecum

Explanation: More common in younger patients, while sigmoid is for elderly.

Q183. A 1 cm thyroid nodule with normal TSH — next step?

- A. Surgery
- B. Thyroxine suppression
- C. Fine needle aspiration
- D. Radioactive iodine scan

Correct Answer: C. Fine needle aspiration

Explanation: Recommended for nodules ≥ 1 cm with normal TSH.

Q184. Lemberg sutures are:

- A. Full thickness
- B. Everting
- C. Inverting
- D. Approximating

Correct Answer: C. Inverting

Explanation: Commonly used in bowel anastomosis.

Q185. Sentinel lymph node biopsy is indicated in:

- A. Lipoma
- B. Basal cell carcinoma
- C. Melanoma
- D. Fibroadenoma

Correct Answer: C. Melanoma

Explanation: Helps assess nodal metastasis.

Q186. Commonest cause of scrotal swelling in neonates:

- A. Hydrocele
- B. Hernia
- C. Varicocele
- D. Testicular torsion

Correct Answer: A. Hydrocele

Explanation: Usually due to patent processus vaginalis.

Q187. Most common abdominal emergency in neonates:

- A. Volvulus
- B. Pyloric stenosis
- C. Necrotizing enterocolitis
- D. Meconium ileus

Correct Answer: C. Necrotizing enterocolitis

Explanation: Seen in preterm infants; high mortality.

Q188. The gold standard test for GERD:

- A. Endoscopy
- B. Barium swallow
- C. 24-hour pH monitoring
- D. Manometry

Correct Answer: C. 24-hour pH monitoring

Explanation: Confirms acid reflux episodes.

Q189. Primary method to prevent wound infection:

- A. Post-op antibiotics
- B. Sterile dressing
- C. Pre-op antibiotics
- D. Hand hygiene

Correct Answer: D. Hand hygiene

Explanation: Single most effective infection control method.

Q190. Barium meal "string sign" is seen in:

- A. Duodenal ulcer
- B. Crohn's disease
- C. Pyloric stenosis
- D. Ulcerative colitis

Correct Answer: C. Pyloric stenosis

Explanation: Narrowed pyloric canal with delayed gastric emptying.

Q191. Most common site of oral cancer:

- A. Tongue
- B. Buccal mucosa
- C. Gingiva
- D. Palate

Correct Answer: A. Tongue

Explanation: Lateral borders of anterior 2/3rd are high-risk zones.

Q192. Phlegmon in acute pancreatitis is:

- A. Abscess
- B. Pseudocyst
- C. Necrosis
- D. Non-encapsulated inflammation

Correct Answer: D. Non-encapsulated inflammation

Explanation: Diffuse inflammatory mass without defined wall.

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Q193. Commonest anorectal anomaly in females:

- A. Rectovaginal fistula
- B. Imperforate anus
- C. Rectoperineal fistula
- D. Cloacal anomaly

Correct Answer: A. Rectovaginal fistula

Explanation: Frequent presentation in female neonates.

Q194. Clue to an internal hernia on imaging:

- A. Gas under diaphragm
- B. Whirl sign on CT
- C. Rigler's sign
- D. Coffee bean sign

Correct Answer: B. Whirl sign on CT

Explanation: Twisting of mesentery and bowel in internal hernia.

Q195. HIDA scan is most useful in:

- A. Ascending cholangitis
- B. Chronic pancreatitis

C. Acute cholecystitis

D. Liver cirrhosis

Correct Answer: C. Acute cholecystitis

Explanation: Non-visualization of gallbladder confirms diagnosis.

Q196. Most common congenital diaphragmatic hernia:

A. Morgagni

B. Hiatal

C. Bochdalek

D. Sliding

Correct Answer: C. Bochdalek

Explanation: Posterolateral defect; usually on the left.

Q197. Most common cause of non-bilious projectile vomiting in infants:

A. Duodenal atresia

B. GERD

C. Pyloric stenosis

D. Intussusception

Correct Answer: C. Pyloric stenosis

Explanation: Presents at 2–6 weeks with palpable olive mass.

Q198. First-line treatment of anal abscess:

A. Antibiotics

B. Sitz bath

C. Incision and drainage

D. Fistulectomy

Correct Answer: C. Incision and drainage

Explanation: Immediate drainage relieves pain and prevents complications.

Q199. Most common cause of rectal bleeding in adults:

A. Polyps

B. Cancer

C. Hemorrhoids

D. IBD

Correct Answer: C. Hemorrhoids

Explanation: Bright red bleeding with defecation is typical.

Q200. Immediate management of sucking chest wound:

A. Close with airtight dressing

B. Insert chest tube

C. Cover with 3-sided occlusive dressing

D. Intubate

Correct Answer: C. Cover with 3-sided occlusive dressing

Explanation: Allows air to exit but not enter, preventing tension pneumothorax.

Q201. Most common benign tumor of the esophagus:

A. Leiomyoma

B. Lipoma

C. Adenoma

D. Hemangioma

Correct Answer: A. Leiomyoma

Explanation: Arises from smooth muscle; slow-growing and asymptomatic.

Q202. Triple assessment in breast lump includes all EXCEPT:

A. Clinical examination

- B. FNAC/core biopsy
- C. Mammography/Ultrasound
- D. Serum CA 15-3

Correct Answer: D. Serum CA 15-3

Explanation: Tumor marker not part of routine triple assessment.

Q203. Best indicator of fluid responsiveness in shock:

- A. Blood pressure
- B. Urine output
- C. Pulse pressure variation
- D. Heart rate

Correct Answer: C. Pulse pressure variation

Explanation: Dynamic measure during ventilation; guides fluid therapy.

Q204. A fluctuant swelling transilluminates. Likely diagnosis:

- A. Lipoma
- B. Sebaceous cyst
- C. Hydrocele
- D. Lymph node

Correct Answer: C. Hydrocele

Explanation: Fluid-filled sac in scrotum; transilluminates brightly.

Q205. Most common site of bleeding in peptic ulcer:

- A. Pyloric canal
- B. Posterior duodenal wall
- C. Anterior gastric wall
- D. Lesser curvature

Correct Answer: B. Posterior duodenal wall

Explanation: Erodes gastroduodenal artery → massive upper GI bleed.

Q206. The safest suture for bowel anastomosis:

- A. Vicryl
- B. Silk
- C. Catgut
- D. Chromic

Correct Answer: A. Vicryl

Explanation: Absorbable, synthetic, minimal tissue reaction.

Q207. Best initial investigation in dysphagia:

- A. Endoscopy
- B. Barium swallow
- C. CT chest
- D. Manometry

Correct Answer: B. Barium swallow

Explanation: Non-invasive; evaluates motility and obstruction.

Q208. Gold standard for evaluating thyroid nodule:

- A. TSH
- B. Thyroid scan
- C. Ultrasound
- D. FNAC

Correct Answer: D. FNAC

Explanation: Differentiates benign from malignant lesions.

Q209. Nerve most commonly injured in parotid surgery:

- A. Facial nerve
- B. Auriculotemporal nerve
- C. Hypoglossal nerve
- D. Mandibular nerve

Correct Answer: A. Facial nerve

Explanation: Courses through parotid gland; injury causes facial palsy.

Q210. String sign on barium follow-through is seen in:

- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. Crohn's disease
- C. Irritable bowel syndrome
- D. Celiac disease

Correct Answer: B. Crohn's disease

Explanation: Narrowed terminal ileum due to transmural inflammation.

Q211. Investigation of choice for subarachnoid hemorrhage:

- A. MRI
- B. CT without contrast
- C. Lumbar puncture
- D. Angiography

Correct Answer: B. CT without contrast

Explanation: Rapid and sensitive within first 24 hours.

Q212. Definitive treatment of achalasia:

- A. Calcium channel blockers
- B. Endoscopic balloon dilation
- C. Botulinum injection
- D. Heller's myotomy

Correct Answer: D. Heller's myotomy

Explanation: Surgical division of LES improves symptoms long-term.

Q213. A child with scrotal swelling increasing on crying likely has:

- A. Hydrocele
- B. Varicocele
- C. Inguinal hernia
- D. Epididymitis

Correct Answer: C. Inguinal hernia

Explanation: Swelling increases with intra-abdominal pressure.

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Q214. Nerve commonly injured in radial head dislocation:

- A. Ulnar nerve
- B. Radial nerve
- C. Median nerve
- D. Posterior interosseous nerve

Correct Answer: D. Posterior interosseous nerve

Explanation: Branch of radial nerve; prone in Monteggia fracture-dislocations.

Q215. Most common site of diverticulosis:

- A. Ascending colon
- B. Sigmoid colon
- C. Rectum

D. Cecum

Correct Answer: B. Sigmoid colon

Explanation: High intraluminal pressure predisposes to diverticula.

Q216. Best approach to manage thyrotoxicosis before surgery:

A. Propranolol alone

B. Lugol's iodine

C. Carbimazole + beta-blocker

D. Immediate surgery

Correct Answer: C. Carbimazole + beta-blocker

Explanation: Euthyroid state is essential pre-op to avoid thyroid storm.

Q217. Classical description of pain in acute pancreatitis:

A. LUQ pain radiating to jaw

B. RUQ pain radiating to back

C. Epigastric pain radiating to back

D. Suprapubic pain

Correct Answer: C. Epigastric pain radiating to back

Explanation: Due to retroperitoneal location of pancreas.

Q218. Most reliable sign of arterial injury:

A. Bruit

B. Pulsatile hematoma

C. Cold limb

D. Absent distal pulses

Correct Answer: D. Absent distal pulses

Explanation: Hard sign needing immediate intervention.

Q219. Blumer's shelf on DRE suggests:

A. Prostate cancer

B. Peritoneal metastasis

C. Rectal prolapse

D. Hemorrhoids

Correct Answer: B. Peritoneal metastasis

Explanation: Indicates pelvic deposits felt as a shelf-like mass.

Q220. Most common complication of laparoscopic cholecystectomy:

A. Bile duct injury

B. Hemorrhage

C. Infection

D. Ileus

Correct Answer: A. Bile duct injury

Explanation: Due to misidentification of anatomy.

Q221. Which is a clean-contaminated surgery?

A. Appendectomy

B. Hernia repair

C. Cyst excision

D. Splenectomy

Correct Answer: A. Appendectomy

Explanation: Involves entry into hollow viscus without gross contamination.

Q222. Painless rectal bleeding in elderly with normal exam suggests:

A. Colon cancer

- B. Diverticulosis
- C. Ulcerative colitis
- D. Hemorrhoids

Correct Answer: B. Diverticulosis

Explanation: Painless but can cause significant bleeding.

Q223. Most common cause of small bowel obstruction in children:

- A. Adhesions
- B. Intussusception
- C. Hernia
- D. Volvulus

Correct Answer: B. Intussusception

Explanation: Telescoping bowel with classic red currant jelly stools.

Q224. Most common cancer associated with asbestos:

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Mesothelioma
- D. Small cell carcinoma

Correct Answer: C. Mesothelioma

Explanation: Rare but highly linked with asbestos exposure.

Q225. In breast cancer, peau d'orange is due to:

- A. Fat necrosis
- B. Dermal edema
- C. Tumor necrosis
- D. Infection

Correct Answer: B. Dermal edema

Explanation: Caused by lymphatic blockage.

Q226. Hernia below inguinal ligament is:

- A. Direct inguinal
- B. Indirect inguinal
- C. Femoral
- D. Obturator

Correct Answer: C. Femoral

Explanation: More common in females; higher risk of strangulation.

Q227. Best initial step in massive hemoptysis:

- A. CT thorax
- B. Bronchoscopy
- C. Position patient lateral decubitus
- D. Intubation

Correct Answer: C. Position patient lateral decubitus

Explanation: Bleeding lung down to prevent aspiration.

Q228. Most common site of AV fistula for hemodialysis:

- A. Radial-cephalic
- B. Brachial-basilic
- C. Femoral vein
- D. Subclavian vein

Correct Answer: A. Radial-cephalic

Explanation: Non-dominant arm, distal location preferred.

Q229. Investigation of choice for renal trauma:

- A. Ultrasound
- B. X-ray KUB
- C. CT abdomen with contrast
- D. Retrograde urethrogram

Correct Answer: C. CT abdomen with contrast

Explanation: Best for grading renal injury.

Q230. Most common site of basal cell carcinoma:

- A. Ear
- B. Neck
- C. Nose
- D. Back

Correct Answer: C. Nose

Explanation: BCC commonly occurs in sun-exposed central face.

Q231. Which sign suggests air under diaphragm?

- A. Rigler sign
- B. Kehr sign
- C. Cullen sign
- D. Murphy sign

Correct Answer: A. Rigler sign

Explanation: Visualization of both sides of bowel wall on X-ray.

Q232. Sudden severe anal pain during defecation suggests:

- A. Hemorrhoids
- B. Anal fissure
- C. Perianal abscess
- D. Fistula-in-ano

Correct Answer: B. Anal fissure

Explanation: Typically causes sharp pain and bright red bleeding.

Q233. Gold standard for diagnosis of DVT:

- A. D-dimer
- B. Doppler ultrasound
- C. MRI
- D. Venography

Correct Answer: D. Venography

Explanation: Most accurate but rarely used; duplex US is first-line.

Q234. Most common inherited bleeding disorder:

- A. Hemophilia A
- B. Hemophilia B
- C. von Willebrand disease
- D. Platelet dysfunction

Correct Answer: C. von Willebrand disease

Explanation: Affects both platelet adhesion and factor VIII levels.

Q235. First-line treatment for acute urinary retention:

- A. IV fluids
- B. Foley catheterization
- C. Cystoscopy
- D. Antibiotics

Correct Answer: B. Foley catheterization

Explanation: Immediate bladder decompression is critical.

Q236. Most common type of thyroid malignancy in children:

- A. Papillary
- B. Follicular
- C. Medullary
- D. Anaplastic

Correct Answer: A. Papillary

Explanation: Has excellent prognosis even with nodal spread.

Q237. Commonest malignant bone tumor in children:

- A. Chondrosarcoma
- B. Ewing's sarcoma
- C. Osteosarcoma
- D. Multiple myeloma

Correct Answer: C. Osteosarcoma

Explanation: Metaphyseal region of long bones; sunburst appearance on X-ray.

Q238. Best imaging for liver hemangioma:

- A. CT abdomen
- B. US abdomen
- C. MRI with contrast
- D. PET scan

Correct Answer: C. MRI with contrast

Explanation: Shows peripheral nodular enhancement.

Q239. Gold standard for GERD diagnosis:

- A. Endoscopy
- B. 24-hour pH monitoring
- C. Barium meal
- D. Manometry

Correct Answer: B. 24-hour pH monitoring

Explanation: Quantifies acid exposure in esophagus.

Q240. Key electrolyte abnormality in refeeding syndrome:

- A. Hypernatremia
- B. Hypokalemia
- C. Hypophosphatemia
- D. Hypermagnesemia

Correct Answer: C. Hypophosphatemia

Explanation: Due to intracellular shift when refeeding starts.

Q241. Which of the following is NOT part of Baux score?

- A. Age
- B. % TBSA burn
- C. Gender
- D. Inhalational injury

Correct Answer: C. Gender

Explanation: Baux = Age + % Burn $\pm$ 17 if inhalational injury present.

Q242. Complication of femoral vein catheterization:

- A. Pneumothorax
- B. Hemothorax
- C. Infection

D. Thoracic duct injury

Correct Answer: C. Infection

Explanation: Higher infection risk than subclavian access.

Q243. Most radiosensitive testicular tumor:

A. Seminoma

B. Embryonal carcinoma

C. Teratoma

D. Yolk sac tumor

Correct Answer: A. Seminoma

Explanation: Very responsive to radiotherapy.

Q244. Most common cause of postoperative jaundice:

A. Sepsis

B. Bile duct injury

C. Hemolysis

D. Drug-induced

Correct Answer: A. Sepsis

Explanation: Causes cholestasis due to inflammatory mediators.

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Q245. Most common site for pressure ulcers:

A. Heels

B. Sacrum

C. Occiput

D. Elbows

Correct Answer: B. Sacrum

Explanation: Dependent area with prolonged pressure in bedridden patients.

Q246. Which is a late complication of mastectomy?

A. Lymphedema

B. Hematoma

C. Infection

D. Seroma

Correct Answer: A. Lymphedema

Explanation: Due to lymph node removal and drainage disruption.

Q247. In renal transplant, hyperacute rejection is caused by:

A. T cells

B. Antibodies

C. NK cells

D. Cytokines

Correct Answer: B. Antibodies

Explanation: Pre-formed anti-donor antibodies cause immediate rejection.

Q248. Normal urinary output in adult per hour:

A. 0.2 mL/kg/hr

B. 0.5 mL/kg/hr

C. 1 mL/kg/hr

D. 2 mL/kg/hr

Correct Answer: B. 0.5 mL/kg/hr

Explanation: Minimum adequate urine output in adults.

Q249. Which skin cancer has the best prognosis?

A. Squamous cell carcinoma

B. Melanoma

C. Basal cell carcinoma

D. Merkel cell carcinoma

Correct Answer: C. Basal cell carcinoma

Explanation: Rarely metastasizes; locally invasive.

Q250. Most common nerve injured in shoulder dislocation:

A. Axillary

B. Radial

C. Musculocutaneous

D. Ulnar

Correct Answer: A. Axillary

Explanation: Wraps around surgical neck of humerus; tested by deltoid function.

Q251. Which nerve is most likely injured during axillary lymph node dissection?

A. Long thoracic nerve

B. Radial nerve

C. Ulnar nerve

D. Median nerve

Correct Answer: A. Long thoracic nerve

Explanation: Injury leads to winged scapula due to serratus anterior paralysis.

Q252. First step in management of flail chest:

A. Chest tube insertion

B. Oxygen and pain control

C. Surgical fixation

D. Mechanical ventilation

Correct Answer: B. Oxygen and pain control

Explanation: Stabilization and analgesia improve ventilation.

Q253. Painless hematuria in a chronic smoker suggests:

A. UTI

B. Renal stone

C. Bladder cancer

D. Glomerulonephritis

Correct Answer: C. Bladder cancer

Explanation: Transitional cell carcinoma is linked with smoking.

Q254. What is the most reliable sign of necrotizing fasciitis?

A. Crepitus

B. Severe disproportionate pain

C. Fever

D. Cellulitis

Correct Answer: B. Severe disproportionate pain

Explanation: Pain out of proportion is an early warning sign.

Q255. Most sensitive investigation for detecting early ischemic stroke:

A. CT brain

B. MRI diffusion-weighted imaging

C. EEG

D. PET scan

Correct Answer: B. MRI diffusion-weighted imaging

Explanation: Detects ischemia within minutes.

Q256. Most appropriate fluid in initial burn management:

- A. Dextrose 5%
- B. Ringer's lactate
- C. Normal saline
- D. Hydroxyethyl starch

Correct Answer: B. Ringer's lactate

Explanation: Preferred crystalloid for burn resuscitation (Parkland formula).

Q257. Ideal suture material for vascular anastomosis:

- A. Vicryl
- B. Silk
- C. Nylon
- D. Polypropylene

Correct Answer: D. Polypropylene

Explanation: Non-absorbable and minimal tissue reaction.

Q258. Hematuria with left flank pain and a palpable mass in an elderly male:

- A. Renal cell carcinoma
- B. UTI
- C. Nephrolithiasis
- D. Bladder tumor

Correct Answer: A. Renal cell carcinoma

Explanation: Classic triad; though often asymptomatic.

Q259. Most common cause of epididymitis in elderly:

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. E. coli
- D. Mumps

Correct Answer: C. E. coli

Explanation: Gram-negative rods are common in older men with urinary tract infections.

Q260. Preferred treatment for small spontaneous pneumothorax:

- A. Surgery
- B. Observation with oxygen
- C. Chest tube drainage
- D. Needle aspiration

Correct Answer: B. Observation with oxygen

Explanation: Small, stable cases often resolve spontaneously with oxygen.

Q261. Commonest complication of thyroid surgery:

- A. Wound infection
- B. Hematoma
- C. Hypocalcemia
- D. Voice change

Correct Answer: D. Voice change

Explanation: Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury causes hoarseness.

Q262. Commonest location for volvulus in elderly:

- A. Cecum
- B. Sigmoid colon
- C. Transverse colon
- D. Rectum

Correct Answer: B. Sigmoid colon

Explanation: Common in elderly due to redundant colon and constipation.

Q263. Nerve at risk in posterior knee dislocation:

- A. Femoral
- B. Obturator
- C. Sciatic
- D. Popliteal

Correct Answer: D. Popliteal

Explanation: Popliteal artery injury is limb-threatening.

Q264. Surgical landmark for appendix base:

- A. McBurney's point
- B. Linea semilunaris
- C. Convergence of taeniae coli
- D. Trigone of bladder

Correct Answer: C. Convergence of taeniae coli

Explanation: All three taeniae converge at the base of the appendix.

Q265. Best diagnostic test for Zenker's diverticulum:

- A. Endoscopy
- B. Barium swallow
- C. CT neck
- D. Manometry

Correct Answer: B. Barium swallow

Explanation: Safely outlines the pharyngoesophageal pouch.

Q266. Commonest site of perforation in typhoid:

- A. Duodenum
- B. Jejunum
- C. Ileum
- D. Colon

Correct Answer: C. Ileum

Explanation: Particularly terminal ileum due to Peyer's patches.

Q267. Which injury requires surgical exploration in penetrating neck trauma?

- A. Hoarseness
- B. Minor bleeding
- C. Expanding hematoma
- D. Subcutaneous emphysema

Correct Answer: C. Expanding hematoma

Explanation: Sign of major vascular injury.

Q268. Best diagnostic tool for choledocholithiasis:

- A. CT scan
- B. Ultrasound
- C. MRCP
- D. ERCP

Correct Answer: C. MRCP

Explanation: Non-invasive and highly sensitive.

Q269. In trauma, Beck's triad indicates:

- A. Tension pneumothorax
- B. Hemothorax

C. Cardiac tamponade

D. Myocardial infarction

Correct Answer: C. Cardiac tamponade

Explanation: Hypotension, muffled heart sounds, and raised JVP.

Q270. Most radiosensitive organ:

A. Liver

B. Skin

C. Bone marrow

D. Muscle

Correct Answer: C. Bone marrow

Explanation: Rapidly dividing cells make marrow highly radiosensitive.

Q271. Investigation of choice for acute diverticulitis:

A. Colonoscopy

B. Barium enema

C. CT scan abdomen

D. Ultrasound

Correct Answer: C. CT scan abdomen

Explanation: Preferred to identify abscess, perforation, or inflammation.

Q272. Most common cause of death in acute pancreatitis:

A. Bleeding

B. Shock

C. Infection/sepsis

D. Hypocalcemia

Correct Answer: C. Infection/sepsis

Explanation: Necrotic pancreas predisposes to infected collections.

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Q273. Most common type of inguinal hernia in females:

A. Direct

B. Indirect

C. Femoral

D. Spigelian

Correct Answer: B. Indirect

Explanation: Though femoral is more dangerous, indirect is more common.

Q274. Earliest sign of compartment syndrome:

A. Pulselessness

B. Paralysis

C. Pain out of proportion

D. Paresthesia

Correct Answer: C. Pain out of proportion

Explanation: Most sensitive early clinical sign.

Q275. Most common cause of death in burn patients after 72 hours:

A. Fluid loss

B. Sepsis

C. Inhalational injury

D. Hypothermia

Correct Answer: B. Sepsis

Explanation: Infection is major cause of late burn mortality.

Q276. Investigation of choice in renal colic:

- A. IV pyelogram
- B. CT KUB without contrast
- C. X-ray KUB
- D. MRI abdomen

Correct Answer: B. CT KUB without contrast

Explanation: High sensitivity for stones and obstruction.

Q277. Best way to confirm nasogastric tube placement:

- A. Air insufflation
- B. Chest X-ray
- C. Auscultation
- D. Patient's report

Correct Answer: B. Chest X-ray

Explanation: Safest and most accurate confirmation.

Q278. Most common site of ectopic pregnancy rupture:

- A. Isthmus
- B. Ampulla
- C. Fimbriae
- D. Cornua

Correct Answer: B. Ampulla

Explanation: Also most common site of ectopic implantation.

Q279. Which vitamin deficiency impairs wound healing?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin K
- D. Vitamin D

Correct Answer: B. Vitamin C

Explanation: Needed for collagen synthesis and cross-linking.

Q280. Positive Trendelenburg sign suggests:

- A. Quadriceps injury
- B. Hip abductor weakness
- C. Sciatic nerve palsy
- D. Hamstring tear

Correct Answer: B. Hip abductor weakness

Explanation: Gluteus medius/minimus affected; pelvis drops on opposite side.

Q281. Most common cause of lower GI bleeding in young adults:

- A. Hemorrhoids
- B. Anal fissure
- C. Inflammatory bowel disease
- D. Diverticulosis

Correct Answer: C. Inflammatory bowel disease

Explanation: Especially ulcerative colitis in young patients.

Q282. What is the most common liver tumor?

- A. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- B. Hemangioma
- C. Hepatic adenoma
- D. Metastasis

Correct Answer: D. Metastasis

Explanation: Liver is a common site for metastases from GI tract, breast, etc.

Q283. Absolute contraindication to laparoscopic surgery:

- A. Pregnancy
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Uncontrolled coagulopathy
- D. Obesity

Correct Answer: C. Uncontrolled coagulopathy

Explanation: High bleeding risk contraindicates insufflation and trocar use.

Q284. Absent cremasteric reflex is seen in:

- A. Epididymitis
- B. Testicular torsion
- C. Varicocele
- D. Hydrocele

Correct Answer: B. Testicular torsion

Explanation: Highly specific sign of torsion.

Q285. Risk factor for postoperative deep vein thrombosis:

- A. Diabetes
- B. Hypotension
- C. Immobilization
- D. Infection

Correct Answer: C. Immobilization

Explanation: Venous stasis promotes thrombus formation.

Q286. Maximum caloric value per gram:

- A. Protein
- B. Carbohydrate
- C. Fat
- D. Alcohol

Correct Answer: C. Fat

Explanation: Provides 9 kcal/gram, highest among macronutrients.

Q287. Keloid is best treated with:

- A. Surgical excision
- B. Laser
- C. Intralesional steroids
- D. Cryotherapy

Correct Answer: C. Intralesional steroids

Explanation: Reduces recurrence; surgery alone has high relapse.

Q288. Most common location of peripheral arterial disease:

- A. Aortoiliac
- B. Popliteal
- C. Superficial femoral artery
- D. Tibial arteries

Correct Answer: C. Superficial femoral artery

Explanation: Commonly affected; leads to intermittent claudication.

Q289. What is the strongest predictor of surgical site infection?

- A. Duration of surgery
- B. Diabetes
- C. Smoking

D. Inappropriate antibiotic timing

Correct Answer: D. Inappropriate antibiotic timing

Explanation: Prophylactic antibiotics must be given within 1 hour of incision.

Q290. Which artery is involved in subdural hematoma?

A. Middle meningeal artery

B. Bridging veins

C. Cortical veins

D. Lenticulostriate artery

Correct Answer: B. Bridging veins

Explanation: Tearing causes slow venous bleeding, often in elderly.

Q291. Most effective prevention of pulmonary embolism post-op:

A. Aspirin

B. Early ambulation

C. Leg massage

D. LMWH

Correct Answer: D. LMWH

Explanation: Proven to reduce incidence and mortality.

Q292. Most specific marker for hepatocellular carcinoma:

A. CEA

B. CA 19-9

C. AFP

D. CA 125

Correct Answer: C. AFP (Alpha-fetoprotein)

Explanation: Elevated in many HCC cases.

Q293. Best initial imaging for suspected gallbladder empyema:

A. CT abdomen

B. MRI abdomen

C. Ultrasound

D. ERCP

Correct Answer: C. Ultrasound

Explanation: First-line for gallbladder pathology.

Q294. Most common cause of large bowel obstruction:

A. Adhesions

B. Hernia

C. Colon cancer

D. Volvulus

Correct Answer: C. Colon cancer

Explanation: Especially in elderly; presents with distension and obstipation.

Q295. Which of the following is a true hernia?

A. Richter's

B. Spigelian

C. Lumbar

D. Psoas

Correct Answer: B. Spigelian

Explanation: Occurs along semilunar line; real hernial sac.

Q296. Hourglass contracture is associated with:

A. Dupuytren's disease

- B. Peyronie's disease
- C. Volkmann's ischemic contracture
- D. Clubfoot

Correct Answer: B. Peyronie's disease

Explanation: Fibrosis of tunica albuginea → penile deformity.

Q297. Which of the following reduces surgical stress response?

- A. Opioids
- B. Antiemetics
- C. Prophylactic antibiotics
- D. Beta blockers

Correct Answer: D. Beta blockers

Explanation: Attenuate catecholamine surge.

Q298. Best indicator of tissue perfusion:

- A. Blood pressure
- B. Capillary refill
- C. Serum lactate
- D. Heart rate

Correct Answer: C. Serum lactate

Explanation: Marker of anaerobic metabolism due to poor perfusion.

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Q299. Nerve supply of cremasteric reflex:

- A. Genitofemoral nerve
- B. Ilioinguinal nerve
- C. Pudendal nerve
- D. Femoral nerve

Correct Answer: A. Genitofemoral nerve

Explanation: Genital branch is motor limb of reflex.

Q300. First-line treatment of acute appendicitis:

- A. Observation
- B. Antibiotics alone
- C. Laparoscopic appendectomy
- D. Colonoscopy

Correct Answer: C. Laparoscopic appendectomy

Explanation: Standard treatment in uncomplicated cases.

Q1. What is the first step in assessing a trauma patient?

- A. Head-to-toe examination
- B. Airway with cervical spine protection
- C. IV line placement
- D. Chest X-ray

Correct Answer: B. Airway with cervical spine protection

Explanation: Airway is always the first priority in trauma following the ABCDE approach.

Q2. The most common cause of upper GI bleeding is:

- A. Esophageal varices
- B. Mallory–Weiss tear
- C. Duodenal ulcer
- D. Gastric carcinoma

Correct Answer: C. Duodenal ulcer

Explanation: Peptic ulcers account for the majority of non-variceal upper GI bleeds.

Q3. The best initial imaging modality in suspected gallstones is:

- A. CT abdomen
- B. MRI
- C. ERCP
- D. Ultrasound

Correct Answer: D. Ultrasound

Explanation: It is sensitive, non-invasive, and first-line for evaluating cholelithiasis.

Q4. Most common cause of acute abdomen in young adults:

- A. Pancreatitis
- B. Acute appendicitis
- C. Cholecystitis
- D. Perforated ulcer

Correct Answer: B. Acute appendicitis

Explanation: Common surgical emergency in young adults.

Q5. Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score for a patient who opens eyes to pain, speaks inappropriate words, and localizes pain:

- A. 8
- B. 9
- C. 10
- D. 11

Correct Answer: C. 10

Explanation: Eye 2 + Verbal 3 + Motor 5 = 10.

Q6. Most common abdominal organ injured in blunt trauma:

- A. Liver
- B. Spleen
- C. Pancreas
- D. Kidney

Correct Answer: B. Spleen

Explanation: Highly vascular and prone to rupture.

Q7. A midline neck swelling moving with deglutition is most likely:

- A. Branchial cyst

B. Thyroglossal cyst

C. Thyroid nodule

D. Dermoid cyst

Correct Answer: C. Thyroid nodule

Explanation: Thyroid gland moves during swallowing.

Q8. Most sensitive indicator of early hypovolemia:

A. Blood pressure

B. Capillary refill

C. Pulse rate

D. Urine output

Correct Answer: C. Pulse rate

Explanation: Tachycardia is an early compensatory response.

Q9. Investigation of choice in suspected renal trauma:

A. MRI

B. CT abdomen with contrast

C. Ultrasound

D. IV pyelogram

Correct Answer: B. CT abdomen with contrast

Explanation: Gold standard for grading renal injuries.

Q10. Which burn depth is characterized by blister formation?

A. Superficial

B. Superficial partial-thickness

C. Full-thickness

D. Deep partial-thickness

Correct Answer: B. Superficial partial-thickness

Explanation: Blisters are typical in second-degree superficial burns.

Q11. In tension pneumothorax, the immediate step is:

A. Chest X-ray

B. Needle decompression

C. Oxygen therapy

D. CT thorax

Correct Answer: B. Needle decompression

Explanation: Lifesaving emergency step before imaging.

Q12. The most common type of shock in trauma patients:

A. Cardiogenic

B. Neurogenic

C. Septic

D. Hypovolemic

Correct Answer: D. Hypovolemic

Explanation: Due to blood loss from injuries.

Q13. The most common type of hernia:

A. Umbilical

B. Direct inguinal

C. Indirect inguinal

D. Femoral

Correct Answer: C. Indirect inguinal

Explanation: Passes through the deep inguinal ring, common in males.

Q14. Best investigation for deep vein thrombosis:

- A. D-dimer
- B. Venography
- C. Duplex ultrasonography
- D. CT angiography

Correct Answer: C. Duplex ultrasonography

Explanation: Non-invasive, accurate first-line test.

Q15. First-line treatment of an abscess:

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Surgical excision
- C. Incision and drainage
- D. Observation

Correct Answer: C. Incision and drainage

Explanation: Pus needs to be drained to relieve infection.

Q16. Which of the following is a clean-contaminated surgery?

- A. Hernia repair
- B. Bowel resection
- C. Appendectomy for perforated appendix
- D. Excision of a lipoma

Correct Answer: B. Bowel resection

Explanation: Entry into GI tract without gross contamination.

Q17. Initial fluid of choice in resuscitation of burns:

- A. 5% dextrose
- B. Normal saline
- C. Ringer's lactate
- D. Albumin

Correct Answer: C. Ringer's lactate

Explanation: Balanced fluid for burn resuscitation (Parkland formula).

Q18. Gold standard for diagnosis of GERD:

- A. Endoscopy
- B. Barium swallow
- C. 24-hour pH monitoring
- D. Manometry

Correct Answer: C. 24-hour pH monitoring

Explanation: Most sensitive and specific test.

Q19. Courvoisier's law is applicable in:

- A. Gallstones
- B. Pancreatic head carcinoma
- C. Hepatitis
- D. Ascending cholangitis

Correct Answer: B. Pancreatic head carcinoma

Explanation: Painless jaundice with palpable gallbladder.

Q20. Triangle of Calot includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Cystic duct
- B. Common hepatic duct
- C. Cystic artery
- D. Common bile duct

Correct Answer: D. Common bile duct

Explanation: CBD lies outside the triangle; Calot = cystic duct, hepatic duct, cystic artery.

Q21. A patient with anal fissure typically presents with:

- A. Painless bright red bleeding
- B. Pain during defecation
- C. Pruritus
- D. Mucus discharge

Correct Answer: B. Pain during defecation

Explanation: Sharp pain and bleeding with hard stools.

Q22. Most common site of carcinoid tumor:

- A. Rectum
- B. Appendix
- C. Ileum
- D. Stomach

Correct Answer: B. Appendix

Explanation: Frequently found incidentally during appendectomy.

Q23. Investigation of choice for intussusception:

- A. X-ray abdomen
- B. Barium enema
- C. Ultrasound
- D. CT scan

Correct Answer: C. Ultrasound

Explanation: Target/donut sign on US confirms diagnosis.

Q24. A reducible groin lump with impulse on coughing is likely:

- A. Lymphadenopathy
- B. Lipoma
- C. Hernia
- D. Hydrocele

Correct Answer: C. Hernia

Explanation: Classic signs of a hernia.

Q25. Best marker for monitoring colorectal cancer recurrence:

- A. AFP
- B. CEA
- C. CA-125
- D. CA 19-9

Correct Answer: B. CEA

Explanation: Carcinoembryonic antigen is a tumor marker for CRC.

Q26. A "double bubble" sign on X-ray is indicative of:

- A. Duodenal atresia
- B. Pyloric stenosis
- C. Volvulus
- D. Intussusception

Correct Answer: A. Duodenal atresia

Explanation: Seen in neonates; two gas bubbles in stomach and proximal duodenum.

Q27. The best diagnostic modality for varicose veins is:

- A. X-ray
- B. Venography
- C. Duplex ultrasound

D. MRI

Correct Answer: C. Duplex ultrasound

Explanation: Assesses venous incompetence and valve function.

Q28. Sister Mary Joseph's nodule indicates:

- A. Umbilical hernia
- B. Periumbilical abscess
- C. Peritoneal metastasis
- D. Umbilical granuloma

Correct Answer: C. Peritoneal metastasis

Explanation: From gastric, pancreatic, or ovarian cancers.

Q29. Most common cause of large bowel obstruction in adults:

- A. Adhesions
- B. Volvulus
- C. Hernia
- D. Colorectal carcinoma

Correct Answer: D. Colorectal carcinoma

Explanation: Common in elderly and causes progressive obstruction.

Q30. Most common site of basal cell carcinoma:

- A. Neck
- B. Back
- C. Nose
- D. Ear

Correct Answer: C. Nose

Explanation: Sun-exposed central face is most common site.

Q31. A sentinel pile is associated with:

- A. Fissure-in-ano
- B. Hemorrhoids
- C. Rectal polyp
- D. Rectal prolapse

Correct Answer: A. Fissure-in-ano

Explanation: Skin tag at the outer margin of a chronic anal fissure.

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Q32. The most important prognostic factor in melanoma is:

- A. Tumor location
- B. Age of the patient
- C. Breslow thickness
- D. Clark's level

Correct Answer: C. Breslow thickness

Explanation: Depth of invasion correlates strongly with prognosis.

Q33. First-line treatment for testicular torsion:

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Manual detorsion
- C. Surgical detorsion and orchidopexy
- D. Observation

Correct Answer: C. Surgical detorsion and orchidopexy

Explanation: Time-sensitive emergency to salvage the testis.

Q34. Gold standard test for diagnosis of achalasia:

- A. Barium swallow
- B. Endoscopy
- C. Esophageal manometry
- D. CT chest

Correct Answer: C. Esophageal manometry

Explanation: Shows increased LES tone and absent peristalsis.

Q35. Commonest tumor causing small bowel obstruction:

- A. Lipoma
- B. Adenocarcinoma
- C. Carcinoid
- D. Adhesions (non-tumor)

Correct Answer: C. Carcinoid

Explanation: Most common neoplasm of small intestine.

Q36. The ideal incision for exploratory laparotomy is:

- A. Paramedian
- B. Kocher's
- C. Midline vertical
- D. Grid-iron

Correct Answer: C. Midline vertical

Explanation: Fast access and can be extended easily.

Q37. Most common cause of postoperative wound infection:

- A. Streptococcus
- B. Pseudomonas
- C. Staphylococcus aureus
- D. E. coli

Correct Answer: C. Staphylococcus aureus

Explanation: Most frequent cause of surgical site infection.

Q38. "Coffee bean" sign in abdominal X-ray is seen in:

- A. Volvulus
- B. Intussusception
- C. Small bowel obstruction
- D. Perforation

Correct Answer: A. Volvulus

Explanation: Sigmoid volvulus causes this classic gas pattern.

Q39. Most common cause of breast lump in young females:

- A. Fibroadenoma
- B. Cyst
- C. Carcinoma
- D. Fat necrosis

Correct Answer: A. Fibroadenoma

Explanation: Mobile, painless, firm lump in women <30 years.

Q40. Which breast carcinoma is bilateral and multicentric?

- A. Medullary
- B. Invasive ductal
- C. Lobular
- D. Papillary

Correct Answer: C. Lobular

Explanation: Has a higher incidence of being bilateral and multifocal.

Q41. The "Rule of 5s" applies to:

- A. Meckel's diverticulum
- B. Thyroglossal cyst
- C. Pyloric stenosis
- D. Umbilical hernia

Correct Answer: A. Meckel's diverticulum

Explanation: 2% population, 2 inches long, 2 feet from ileocecal valve, etc.

Q42. Which surgical procedure has the highest risk of DVT?

- A. Cesarean section
- B. Laparoscopic appendectomy
- C. Hip replacement
- D. Hemorrhoidectomy

Correct Answer: C. Hip replacement

Explanation: Orthopedic procedures carry highest thrombosis risk.

Q43. The most appropriate management of a reducible inguinal hernia in an elderly patient:

- A. Emergency surgery
- B. Elective surgical repair
- C. Truss application
- D. Observation

Correct Answer: B. Elective surgical repair

Explanation: Prevents future complications like incarceration or strangulation.

Q44. Best initial step in massive upper GI bleeding:

- A. Endoscopy
- B. IV fluids and resuscitation
- C. Proton pump inhibitors
- D. Ryle's tube insertion

Correct Answer: B. IV fluids and resuscitation

Explanation: Stabilization before definitive intervention.

Q45. What is the function of mesorectum?

- A. Lymphatic drainage
- B. Venous return
- C. Mucus production
- D. Peristalsis

Correct Answer: A. Lymphatic drainage

Explanation: It contains lymph nodes and vessels; important in rectal cancer surgery.

Q46. Which of the following is NOT a feature of peritonitis?

- A. Guarding
- B. Rigidity
- C. Rebound tenderness
- D. Hyperactive bowel sounds

Correct Answer: D. Hyperactive bowel sounds

Explanation: Peritonitis leads to ileus → absent or reduced sounds.

Q47. Most common site of perforation in duodenal ulcer:

- A. Pylorus
- B. Anterior wall of first part
- C. Posterior wall of first part
- D. Second part

Correct Answer: B. Anterior wall of first part

Explanation: Thin anterior wall is more prone to perforation.

Q48. The drug of choice for ulcer prophylaxis in surgical patients:

- A. Sucralfate
- B. H2 blocker
- C. Proton pump inhibitor
- D. Antacid

Correct Answer: C. Proton pump inhibitor

Explanation: Superior in reducing acid secretion and preventing stress ulcers.

Q49. The most common nerve injured in thyroid surgery:

- A. Hypoglossal nerve
- B. Superior laryngeal nerve
- C. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- D. Vagus nerve

Correct Answer: C. Recurrent laryngeal nerve

Explanation: Controls vocal cord movement; injury → hoarseness.

Q50. The most common cause of painless jaundice:

- A. Gallstones
- B. Pancreatic head tumor
- C. Hepatitis
- D. Hemolysis

Correct Answer: B. Pancreatic head tumor

Explanation: Obstructs bile duct without causing pain.

Q51. Most common presentation of colorectal carcinoma:

- A. Weight loss
- B. Rectal bleeding
- C. Diarrhea
- D. Constipation

Correct Answer: B. Rectal bleeding

Explanation: Especially in left-sided cancers, bleeding is often the first symptom.

Q52. Most common site of breast cancer metastasis:

- A. Brain
- B. Liver
- C. Lungs
- D. Bone

Correct Answer: D. Bone

Explanation: Breast cancer most commonly metastasizes to the spine and pelvis.

Q53. A midline swelling that moves with tongue protrusion:

- A. Thyroid nodule
- B. Dermoid cyst
- C. Thyroglossal duct cyst
- D. Branchial cleft cyst

Correct Answer: C. Thyroglossal duct cyst

Explanation: Moves with swallowing and tongue protrusion.

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Q54. Which of the following is NOT a complication of thyroid surgery?

- A. Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury

- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. Hypokalemia
- D. Hematoma

Correct Answer: C. Hypokalemia

Explanation: Potassium is not typically affected; calcium drop is common post-op due to parathyroid injury.

Q55. Which of the following is a feature of femoral hernia?

- A. More common in males
- B. Below and medial to pubic tubercle
- C. Above the inguinal ligament
- D. Rarely strangulates

Correct Answer: B. Below and medial to pubic tubercle

Explanation: This location is diagnostic of femoral hernia.

Q56. The "olive-shaped" mass in a neonate is found in:

- A. Duodenal atresia
- B. Pyloric stenosis
- C. Intussusception
- D. Umbilical hernia

Correct Answer: B. Pyloric stenosis

Explanation: Palpable in epigastrium, associated with projectile vomiting.

Q57. A complication of untreated inguinal hernia:

- A. Strangulation
- B. Obstruction
- C. Infarction
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Delay in treatment increases risk of life-threatening complications.

Q58. Which artery is most commonly injured in epidural hematoma?

- A. Middle cerebral artery
- B. Internal carotid artery
- C. Middle meningeal artery
- D. Anterior communicating artery

Correct Answer: C. Middle meningeal artery

Explanation: Injury causes lucid interval followed by rapid deterioration.

Q59. Wound healing by secondary intention means:

- A. Primary closure after surgery
- B. Spontaneous closure with granulation
- C. Delayed suturing
- D. Healing with skin graft

Correct Answer: B. Spontaneous closure with granulation

Explanation: Wound is left open and heals from base up.

Q60. Which sign is used to assess appendicitis?

- A. Murphy's sign
- B. McBurney's point tenderness
- C. Psoas sign
- D. Both B and C

Correct Answer: D. Both B and C

Explanation: McBurney's point and psoas sign are specific for appendicitis.

Q61. Which of the following hernias is least likely to strangulate?

- A. Indirect inguinal
- B. Femoral
- C. Umbilical
- D. Direct inguinal

Correct Answer: D. Direct inguinal

Explanation: Wide neck and direct route makes strangulation rare.

Q62. Best test to assess nutritional status in a surgical patient:

- A. Serum albumin
- B. BMI
- C. Mid-arm circumference
- D. Serum ferritin

Correct Answer: A. Serum albumin

Explanation: Reflects chronic nutritional status; however, prealbumin is more sensitive in acute changes.

Q63. Most common site of carcinoid tumor:

- A. Appendix
- B. Stomach
- C. Lung
- D. Rectum

Correct Answer: A. Appendix

Explanation: Often an incidental finding during appendectomy.

Q64. Complication of blood transfusion presenting with fever and chills:

- A. Febrile non-hemolytic transfusion reaction
- B. Hemolytic reaction
- C. Anaphylaxis
- D. Graft-versus-host disease

Correct Answer: A. Febrile non-hemolytic transfusion reaction

Explanation: Most common reaction; benign and managed symptomatically.

Q65. Most common site of ischemic colitis:

- A. Rectum
- B. Ascending colon
- C. Splenic flexure
- D. Cecum

Correct Answer: C. Splenic flexure

Explanation: Watershed area prone to ischemia.

Q66. Which of the following is a premalignant condition?

- A. Crohn's disease
- B. Villous adenoma
- C. Hemorrhoids
- D. Diverticulitis

Correct Answer: B. Villous adenoma

Explanation: Higher risk of malignant transformation than tubular adenoma.

Q67. A patient with dysphagia to both solids and liquids from the start likely has:

- A. Carcinoma esophagus
- B. Achalasia cardia
- C. Esophageal stricture
- D. GERD

Correct Answer: B. Achalasia cardia

Explanation: Due to motility disorder, both solids and liquids are affected early.

Q68. The best imaging for suspected soft tissue sarcoma:

- A. X-ray
- B. CT scan
- C. MRI
- D. PET scan

Correct Answer: C. MRI

Explanation: Defines extent, tissue planes, and neurovascular involvement.

Q69. Which hernia protrudes through Hesselbach's triangle?

- A. Indirect inguinal
- B. Direct inguinal
- C. Femoral
- D. Umbilical

Correct Answer: B. Direct inguinal

Explanation: Medial to inferior epigastric vessels.

Q70. Gold standard test for DVT:

- A. D-dimer
- B. Duplex ultrasound
- C. Venography
- D. CT angiography

Correct Answer: C. Venography

Explanation: Though invasive, it's the most accurate test.

Q71. Best diagnostic test for suspected esophageal perforation:

- A. Barium swallow
- B. Gastroscopy
- C. CT scan
- D. Water-soluble contrast study

Correct Answer: D. Water-soluble contrast study

Explanation: Gastrografin preferred over barium to avoid mediastinitis.

Q72. Most common indication for splenectomy in adults:

- A. Thalassemia
- B. Trauma
- C. ITP
- D. Spherocytosis

Correct Answer: C. ITP

Explanation: Failure of medical therapy in immune thrombocytopenia.

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Q73. A patient has projectile vomiting, hypochloremia, and metabolic alkalosis. Likely diagnosis?

- A. Gastritis
- B. GERD
- C. Pyloric stenosis
- D. Intestinal obstruction

Correct Answer: C. Pyloric stenosis

Explanation: Classic electrolyte abnormality due to loss of gastric acid.

Q74. What is the most common cause of intestinal obstruction in neonates?

- A. Intussusception

- B. Meconium ileus
- C. Duodenal atresia
- D. Hirschsprung disease

Correct Answer: C. Duodenal atresia

Explanation: Presents early with bilious vomiting and double bubble sign.

Q75. First sign of hypovolemia:

- A. Hypotension
- B. Tachycardia
- C. Oliguria
- D. Cold clammy skin

Correct Answer: B. Tachycardia

Explanation: Earliest compensatory response to blood volume loss.

Q76. Whipple's operation involves resection of all EXCEPT:

- A. Pancreatic head
- B. Duodenum
- C. Gallbladder
- D. Stomach fundus

Correct Answer: D. Stomach fundus

Explanation: Fundus is preserved; pylorus-preserving options exist.

Q77. Most common cause of painless bleeding per rectum in adults:

- A. Hemorrhoids
- B. Fissure
- C. Colorectal cancer
- D. Polyps

Correct Answer: A. Hemorrhoids

Explanation: Typically painless and bright red.

Q78. Most common cause of short bowel syndrome:

- A. Malrotation
- B. Crohn's disease
- C. Trauma
- D. Radiation

Correct Answer: B. Crohn's disease

Explanation: Repeated resections for disease lead to loss of absorptive surface.

Q79. Management of thyroid storm includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Propranolol
- B. Hydrocortisone
- C. Lugol's iodine
- D. Aspirin

Correct Answer: D. Aspirin

Explanation: Aspirin displaces thyroid hormone from binding proteins—avoid in thyroid storm.

Q80. Refeeding syndrome leads to:

- A. Hyperphosphatemia
- B. Hypophosphatemia
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Hyponatremia

Correct Answer: B. Hypophosphatemia

Explanation: Sudden insulin release drives phosphate into cells.

Q81. Most common type of parotid tumor:

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Warthin tumor
- C. Pleomorphic adenoma
- D. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

Correct Answer: C. Pleomorphic adenoma

Explanation: Benign and slow-growing but can undergo malignant transformation.

Q82. Commonest cause of chylous ascites post-op:

- A. Pancreatitis
- B. Lymphatic injury
- C. Hepatic cirrhosis
- D. TB

Correct Answer: B. Lymphatic injury

Explanation: Especially during retroperitoneal dissection.

Q83. Most common site of intestinal tuberculosis:

- A. Rectum
- B. Jejunum
- C. Ileocecal region
- D. Duodenum

Correct Answer: C. Ileocecal region

Explanation: Rich in lymphoid tissue; favored site.

Q84. Best investigation for gallbladder perforation:

- A. US abdomen
- B. CT scan abdomen
- C. ERCP
- D. Plain X-ray

Correct Answer: B. CT scan abdomen

Explanation: Identifies collections, perforation, and gallbladder wall integrity.

Q85. Heller's myotomy is used in:

- A. GERD
- B. Pyloric stenosis
- C. Achalasia
- D. Esophageal varices

Correct Answer: C. Achalasia

Explanation: Surgical division of lower esophageal sphincter muscle.

Q86. The most common cause of post-op fever on Day 1:

- A. Wound infection
- B. UTI
- C. Atelectasis
- D. DVT

Correct Answer: C. Atelectasis

Explanation: Pulmonary cause due to hypoventilation and anesthesia.

Q87. What is Kehr's sign?

- A. Right shoulder pain in gallbladder disease
- B. Left shoulder pain in splenic rupture
- C. Jaw pain in MI
- D. Leg pain in DVT

Correct Answer: B. Left shoulder pain in splenic rupture

Explanation: Referred pain due to diaphragmatic irritation.

Q88. Most common site of pressure sore in bedridden patients:

- A. Occiput
- B. Sacrum
- C. Heel
- D. Elbow

Correct Answer: B. Sacrum

Explanation: Bony prominence in supine position, poor perfusion.

Q89. Risk of malignancy is highest in:

- A. Tubular adenoma
- B. Villous adenoma
- C. Hyperplastic polyp
- D. Inflammatory polyp

Correct Answer: B. Villous adenoma

Explanation: Higher malignant transformation potential.

Q90. Colorectal cancer screening begins at age:

- A. 40
- B. 45
- C. 50
- D. 60

Correct Answer: B. 45

Explanation: Updated guidelines recommend starting at 45 years for average risk.

Q91. Commonest anal canal malignancy:

- A. Basal cell carcinoma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Adenocarcinoma
- D. Melanoma

Correct Answer: B. Squamous cell carcinoma

Explanation: Anal epithelium is squamous in origin.

Q92. Sentinel lymph node biopsy is typically done in:

- A. Ovarian cancer
- B. Gastric cancer
- C. Breast cancer
- D. Colorectal cancer

Correct Answer: C. Breast cancer

Explanation: Avoids full axillary dissection if nodes are negative.

Q93. String sign on barium meal is classic of:

- A. Duodenal ulcer
- B. Crohn's disease
- C. Ulcerative colitis
- D. Appendicitis

Correct Answer: B. Crohn's disease

Explanation: Narrowed terminal ileum due to chronic inflammation.

Q94. Thyroid nodule with cold uptake on scan suggests:

- A. Toxic nodule
- B. Thyroiditis
- C. Carcinoma

D. Multinodular goiter

Correct Answer: C. Carcinoma

Explanation: Cold nodules are more likely malignant.

Q95. Most common complication of acute appendicitis:

A. Abscess

B. Perforation

C. Obstruction

D. Hemorrhage

Correct Answer: B. Perforation

Explanation: Delay in diagnosis increases risk of perforation.

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Q96. Most common nerve injured in parotid surgery:

A. Facial nerve

B. Mandibular nerve

C. Hypoglossal nerve

D. Accessory nerve

Correct Answer: A. Facial nerve

Explanation: Runs through the gland; injury causes facial weakness.

Q97. Most common site of volvulus in elderly:

A. Cecum

B. Rectum

C. Sigmoid colon

D. Jejunum

Correct Answer: C. Sigmoid colon

Explanation: Mobile and prone to twisting, especially in elderly.

Q98. First step in trauma management:

A. Airway

B. Breathing

C. Disability

D. Exposure

Correct Answer: A. Airway

Explanation: ABCDE protocol starts with securing the airway.

Q99. Management of uncomplicated appendicitis:

A. Observation

B. IV antibiotics

C. Laparoscopic appendectomy

D. Open laparotomy

Correct Answer: C. Laparoscopic appendectomy

Explanation: Minimally invasive and standard of care.

Q100. Commonest cause of non-healing ulcer in leg:

A. Diabetes

B. Arterial insufficiency

C. Venous insufficiency

D. Pressure sore

Correct Answer: C. Venous insufficiency

Explanation: Stasis ulcers are common in chronic venous disease.

Q101. Most common cause of hematemesis in cirrhotic patients:

- A. Mallory–Weiss tear
- B. Peptic ulcer disease
- C. Esophageal varices
- D. Gastric carcinoma

Correct Answer: C. Esophageal varices

Explanation: Portal hypertension leads to variceal formation and rupture.

Q102. Painless obstructive jaundice is most commonly due to:

- A. Gallstones
- B. Cholangiocarcinoma
- C. Pancreatic head tumor
- D. Hepatitis

Correct Answer: C. Pancreatic head tumor

Explanation: Obstructs the bile duct gradually without pain.

Q103. The "most reliable sign" of strangulated hernia is:

- A. Tender irreducible swelling
- B. Fever
- C. Vomiting
- D. Bowel obstruction

Correct Answer: A. Tender irreducible swelling

Explanation: Suggests compromised blood supply — surgical emergency.

Q104. Best imaging for diagnosing soft tissue abscess:

- A. CT scan
- B. X-ray
- C. Ultrasound
- D. MRI

Correct Answer: C. Ultrasound

Explanation: Quickly shows fluid collection and guides drainage.

Q105. Post-operative urinary retention is most common after:

- A. Neurosurgery
- B. Abdominal surgery
- C. Hernia repair
- D. Perianal surgery

Correct Answer: D. Perianal surgery

Explanation: Pain and reflex inhibition lead to urinary retention.

Q106. Hesselbach's triangle is bounded medially by:

- A. Inferior epigastric artery
- B. Lateral border of rectus abdominis
- C. Inguinal ligament
- D. Internal oblique

Correct Answer: B. Lateral border of rectus abdominis

Explanation: Triangle also bounded by inguinal ligament and inferior epigastric vessels.

Q107. Marjolin's ulcer is:

- A. Malignant transformation of burn scar
- B. Chronic venous ulcer
- C. Pressure sore
- D. Tuberculous ulcer

Correct Answer: A. Malignant transformation of burn scar

Explanation: Usually squamous cell carcinoma.

Q108. Most common cause of acute mesenteric ischemia:

- A. Arterial embolism
- B. Venous thrombosis
- C. Non-occlusive hypoperfusion
- D. Vasculitis

Correct Answer: A. Arterial embolism

Explanation: Often from cardiac source (e.g., atrial fibrillation).

Q109. Commonest type of thyroid cancer:

- A. Papillary
- B. Follicular
- C. Medullary
- D. Anaplastic

Correct Answer: A. Papillary

Explanation: Good prognosis; spreads via lymphatics.

Q110. Most important factor predicting prognosis in melanoma:

- A. Clark level
- B. Size of lesion
- C. Breslow depth
- D. Patient age

Correct Answer: C. Breslow depth

Explanation: Depth of invasion strongly correlates with metastasis.

Q111. Best imaging for gallbladder stones:

- A. MRI
- B. CT abdomen
- C. Ultrasound
- D. X-ray

Correct Answer: C. Ultrasound

Explanation: First-line; shows stones and wall thickening.

Q112. The "Bird beak" appearance on barium swallow is seen in:

- A. GERD
- B. Achalasia
- C. Carcinoma esophagus
- D. Esophageal spasm

Correct Answer: B. Achalasia

Explanation: Narrowed LES with dilated esophagus above.

Q113. The gold standard for diagnosing GERD:

- A. Barium meal
- B. Manometry
- C. Endoscopy
- D. 24-hour pH monitoring

Correct Answer: D. 24-hour pH monitoring

Explanation: Quantifies acid exposure over time.

Q114. Definitive treatment of achalasia:

- A. Nifedipine
- B. Endoscopic dilation
- C. Botulinum toxin
- D. Heller's myotomy

Correct Answer: D. Heller's myotomy

Explanation: Surgical treatment offers long-term relief.

Q115. Patient has painless, hard, fixed breast lump – next step:

- A. Mammogram
- B. Biopsy
- C. Ultrasound
- D. Observation

Correct Answer: B. Biopsy

Explanation: Suspicious findings → histological diagnosis required.

Q116. In sigmoid volvulus, initial management is:

- A. Laparotomy
- B. Barium enema
- C. Endoscopic decompression
- D. IV antibiotics

Correct Answer: C. Endoscopic decompression

Explanation: Non-operative reduction unless signs of ischemia.

Q117. Triage category for patient with absent pulse and apnea:

- A. Black (expectant)
- B. Red (immediate)
- C. Yellow (delayed)
- D. Green (minor)

Correct Answer: A. Black (expectant)

Explanation: No spontaneous respiration → lowest priority in mass casualty.

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Q118. A testicular tumor with elevated AFP:

- A. Seminoma
- B. Yolk sac tumor
- C. Teratoma
- D. Choriocarcinoma

Correct Answer: B. Yolk sac tumor

Explanation: Produces alpha-fetoprotein.

Q119. Murphy's sign is tested for:

- A. Appendicitis
- B. Acute cholecystitis
- C. Gastric ulcer
- D. Pancreatitis

Correct Answer: B. Acute cholecystitis

Explanation: Pain and arrest of inspiration with RUQ palpation.

Q120. Most common post-op complication after thyroidectomy:

- A. Hemorrhage
- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. RLN injury
- D. Infection

Correct Answer: B. Hypocalcemia

Explanation: From accidental removal/damage to parathyroid glands.

Q121. First step in management of ruptured ectopic pregnancy:

- A. Laparoscopy

B. Laparotomy

C. Transfusion and fluid resuscitation

D. Methotrexate

Correct Answer: C. Transfusion and fluid resuscitation

Explanation: Stabilize before surgery.

Q122. Most common site of intussusception:

A. Jejunum

B. Ileocolic junction

C. Cecum

D. Duodenum

Correct Answer: B. Ileocolic junction

Explanation: In children, ileum telescopes into colon.

Q123. Recurrent laryngeal nerve is a branch of:

A. Hypoglossal nerve

B. Vagus nerve

C. Glossopharyngeal nerve

D. Accessory nerve

Correct Answer: B. Vagus nerve

Explanation: Innervates vocal cords; injury → hoarseness.

Q124. Courvoisier's sign is:

A. Tender gallbladder in cholecystitis

B. Palpable non-tender gallbladder in obstructive jaundice

C. Enlarged liver in hepatitis

D. Tender liver in abscess

Correct Answer: B. Palpable non-tender gallbladder in obstructive jaundice

Explanation: Often due to malignancy, not stones.

Q125. Preferred method to diagnose DVT:

A. MRI

B. Venography

C. Duplex Doppler ultrasound

D. D-dimer

Correct Answer: C. Duplex Doppler ultrasound

Explanation: Non-invasive and accurate.

Q126. A pulsatile abdominal mass in a smoker >65 y/o likely represents:

A. Splenomegaly

B. Renal tumor

C. Aortic aneurysm

D. Pancreatic cyst

Correct Answer: C. Aortic aneurysm

Explanation: Risk factors include age, smoking, and atherosclerosis.

Q127. MC complication of appendectomy:

A. Hemorrhage

B. Wound infection

C. Ileus

D. Adhesion

Correct Answer: B. Wound infection

Explanation: Especially in perforated appendicitis.

Q128. Pseudomembranous colitis is caused by:

- A. Clostridium tetani
- B. Clostridium perfringens
- C. Clostridium difficile
- D. Clostridium botulinum

Correct Answer: C. Clostridium difficile

Explanation: Often after broad-spectrum antibiotics.

Q129. Pancreatic pseudocyst typically develops after:

- A. 1 week
- B. 2 weeks
- C. 4 weeks
- D. 6 weeks

Correct Answer: C. 4 weeks

Explanation: Wall matures by 4 weeks; earlier collections are acute fluid collections.

Q130. Best investigation for subphrenic abscess:

- A. Chest X-ray
- B. CT abdomen
- C. Ultrasound
- D. Endoscopy

Correct Answer: B. CT abdomen

Explanation: Localizes abscess and guides drainage.

Q131. Commonest type of anal cancer:

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Melanoma
- D. Sarcoma

Correct Answer: B. Squamous cell carcinoma

Explanation: Anal canal epithelium is squamous.

Q132. Risk factor for anal cancer:

- A. HPV infection
- B. Alcohol
- C. High-fat diet
- D. Chronic constipation

Correct Answer: A. HPV infection

Explanation: HPV-16 and 18 are key carcinogenic types.

Q133. What is the most sensitive investigation for insulinoma?

- A. CT scan
- B. MRI
- C. Endoscopic ultrasound
- D. 72-hour fasting glucose test

Correct Answer: D. 72-hour fasting glucose test

Explanation: Demonstrates Whipple's triad.

Q134. Most sensitive investigation for detecting liver metastases:

- A. CT scan
- B. PET scan
- C. MRI
- D. Ultrasound

Correct Answer: B. PET scan

Explanation: Detects metabolically active cancer deposits.

Q135. Classic triad of renal cell carcinoma includes:

- A. Pain, fever, hematuria
- B. Hematuria, flank mass, fever
- C. Hematuria, flank pain, mass
- D. Dysuria, hematuria, fever

Correct Answer: C. Hematuria, flank pain, mass

Explanation: Seen in only 10% of cases but diagnostic if present.

Q136. Thyroid storm is precipitated by:

- A. Exercise
- B. Infection
- C. Rest
- D. Cold weather

Correct Answer: B. Infection

Explanation: Also triggered by surgery, trauma, stress.

Q137. Gold standard for diagnosis of acute appendicitis in adults:

- A. X-ray
- B. Clinical diagnosis
- C. CT scan
- D. MRI

Correct Answer: C. CT scan

Explanation: High sensitivity and specificity.

Q138. Best investigation for diverticulitis:

- A. Colonoscopy
- B. Barium enema
- C. CT abdomen
- D. Sigmoidoscopy

Correct Answer: C. CT abdomen

Explanation: Preferred to identify inflammation, abscess, or perforation.

Q139. Preferred biopsy method for breast lump:

- A. FNAC
- B. Core needle biopsy
- C. Incisional biopsy
- D. Excisional biopsy

Correct Answer: B. Core needle biopsy

Explanation: Preserves tissue architecture; accurate and less invasive.

Q140. Carcinoid syndrome includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Flushing
- B. Diarrhea
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Bronchospasm

Correct Answer: C. Bradycardia

Explanation: Syndrome causes flushing, diarrhea, wheezing, and tachycardia.

Q141. Best suture material for intestinal anastomosis:

- A. Chromic catgut
- B. Nylon
- C. Vicryl

D. Polypropylene

Correct Answer: C. Vicryl

Explanation: Absorbable and minimal tissue reaction.

Q142. Investigation of choice for suspected renal stone:

A. US KUB

B. CT KUB (non-contrast)

C. X-ray KUB

D. IV pyelogram

Correct Answer: B. CT KUB (non-contrast)

Explanation: Most sensitive for ureteric calculi.

Q143. Treatment of choice for external hemorrhoids:

A. Sclerotherapy

B. Banding

C. Hemorrhoidectomy

D. Topical steroids

Correct Answer: C. Hemorrhoidectomy

Explanation: Preferred for symptomatic, large, or thrombosed external piles.

Q144. What is the earliest sign of malignant melanoma?

A. Color change

B. Diameter increase

C. Elevation

D. Asymmetry

Correct Answer: D. Asymmetry

Explanation: ABCDE criteria – Asymmetry is often first noted.

Q145. Commonest complication after laparoscopic cholecystectomy:

A. Bile leak

B. Infection

C. Hernia

D. Hematoma

Correct Answer: A. Bile leak

Explanation: Due to clip slippage or cystic duct stump leakage.

Q146. Most common site for osteosarcoma:

A. Femur (distal)

B. Tibia (proximal)

C. Humerus

D. Pelvis

Correct Answer: A. Femur (distal)

Explanation: Metaphysis of long bones in adolescents.

Q147. Most common site for basal cell carcinoma:

A. Cheek

B. Scalp

C. Nose

D. Chin

Correct Answer: C. Nose

Explanation: Central face and sun-exposed areas.

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Q148. Most common location of GI lymphoma:

A. Duodenum

B. Stomach

C. Colon

D. Ileum

Correct Answer: B. Stomach

Explanation: Associated with H. pylori infection.

Q149. Main cause of hypocalcemia after thyroid surgery:

A. Parathyroid adenoma

B. Parathyroidectomy

C. Parathyroid devascularization

D. Vitamin D deficiency

Correct Answer: C. Parathyroid devascularization

Explanation: Accidental disruption of parathyroid blood supply.

Q150. Most appropriate surgical management of gallstones with common bile duct stones:

A. Cholecystectomy alone

B. ERCP with stone removal + cholecystectomy

C. Open CBD exploration

D. Sphincterotomy alone

Correct Answer: B. ERCP with stone removal + cholecystectomy

Explanation: Minimally invasive approach preferred when CBD stones confirmed.

Q151. Best test to confirm peripheral arterial disease:

A. Ankle-brachial index

B. Duplex ultrasound

C. CT angiography

D. MR angiography

Correct Answer: A. Ankle-brachial index

Explanation: ABI < 0.9 indicates arterial obstruction.

Q152. The most common cause of free air under diaphragm:

A. Perforated appendix

B. Perforated peptic ulcer

C. Intestinal obstruction

D. Pancreatitis

Correct Answer: B. Perforated peptic ulcer

Explanation: Sudden perforation causes air to escape into peritoneal cavity.

Q153. Most common cause of lower GI bleed in elderly:

A. Angiodysplasia

B. Diverticulosis

C. Colorectal cancer

D. Hemorrhoids

Correct Answer: B. Diverticulosis

Explanation: Painless, significant bleeding from colon outpouchings.

Q154. Sentinel node biopsy in breast cancer is usually taken from:

A. Internal mammary nodes

B. Axillary nodes

C. Infraclavicular nodes

D. Supraclavicular nodes

Correct Answer: B. Axillary nodes

Explanation: First lymph node draining the breast area.

Q155. Most common complication of femoral hernia:

- A. Obstruction
- B. Strangulation
- C. Recurrence
- D. Infection

Correct Answer: B. Strangulation

Explanation: Narrow femoral ring makes it prone to strangulation.

Q156. In neck trauma, the platysma must be breached to consider:

- A. Minor injury
- B. Vascular injury
- C. Penetrating neck trauma
- D. Superficial wound

Correct Answer: C. Penetrating neck trauma

Explanation: Once platysma is violated, underlying structures are at risk.

Q157. Most common solid organ injury in blunt abdominal trauma:

- A. Spleen
- B. Liver
- C. Kidney
- D. Pancreas

Correct Answer: A. Spleen

Explanation: Highly vascular and prone to rupture.

Q158. Initial management of open pneumothorax:

- A. Endotracheal intubation
- B. Chest tube placement
- C. 3-sided occlusive dressing
- D. Needle thoracostomy

Correct Answer: C. 3-sided occlusive dressing

Explanation: Converts open to closed pneumothorax to prevent air entry.

Q159. Which is NOT a component of the "lethal triad" in trauma?

- A. Hypothermia
- B. Coagulopathy
- C. Hypoglycemia
- D. Acidosis

Correct Answer: C. Hypoglycemia

Explanation: The lethal triad includes acidosis, hypothermia, and coagulopathy.

Q160. Most common site of colon cancer:

- A. Ascending colon
- B. Transverse colon
- C. Rectum
- D. Sigmoid colon

Correct Answer: D. Sigmoid colon

Explanation: Commonly causes obstructive symptoms.

Q161. Antibiotic prophylaxis in clean surgery is:

- A. Not required
- B. Always required
- C. Given post-op only
- D. Given after 48 hours

Correct Answer: A. Not required

Explanation: Clean surgeries (e.g., hernia repair) often don't need prophylaxis.

Q162. MC cause of postoperative fever after 72 hours:

- A. Atelectasis
- B. UTI
- C. Surgical site infection
- D. DVT

Correct Answer: C. Surgical site infection

Explanation: Typically manifests after the third day.

Q163. Hypokalemia is commonly caused by:

- A. Excessive IV fluids
- B. Vomiting
- C. Pancreatitis
- D. Hepatitis

Correct Answer: B. Vomiting

Explanation: Gastric losses lead to potassium depletion.

Q164. Commonest sign of thyroid malignancy:

- A. Soft goiter
- B. Hot nodule
- C. Hard fixed nodule
- D. Smooth enlargement

Correct Answer: C. Hard fixed nodule

Explanation: Malignant nodules are often firm and immobile.

Q165. Complication of total parenteral nutrition (TPN):

- A. Hyperglycemia
- B. Hyperkalemia
- C. Hypocalcemia
- D. Hyponatremia

Correct Answer: A. Hyperglycemia

Explanation: Common due to high dextrose content in TPN.

Q166. Earliest sign of hemorrhagic shock:

- A. Hypotension
- B. Tachycardia
- C. Cold extremities
- D. Oliguria

Correct Answer: B. Tachycardia

Explanation: Compensatory mechanism before BP drops.

Q167. The most common type of esophageal cancer worldwide:

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Small cell carcinoma
- D. Lymphoma

Correct Answer: B. Squamous cell carcinoma

Explanation: Predominates in developing countries.

Q168. Most common thyroid nodule:

- A. Follicular carcinoma
- B. Papillary carcinoma

- C. Colloid nodule
- D. Medullary carcinoma

Correct Answer: C. Colloid nodule

Explanation: Benign and common in multinodular goiter.

Q169. What is Rigler's sign?

- A. Free air under diaphragm
- B. Air on both sides of bowel wall
- C. Dilated colon
- D. Pneumobilia

Correct Answer: B. Air on both sides of bowel wall

Explanation: Indicates pneumoperitoneum on X-ray.

Q170. Most common anorectal anomaly in females:

- A. Imperforate anus
- B. Rectovaginal fistula
- C. Rectal atresia
- D. Cloacal anomaly

Correct Answer: B. Rectovaginal fistula

Explanation: Abnormal opening between rectum and vagina.

Q171. Triad of gallstone ileus includes:

- A. Pneumobilia, bowel obstruction, gallstone
- B. RUQ pain, vomiting, diarrhea
- C. Fever, jaundice, RUQ pain
- D. Absent bowel sounds, hypotension, fever

Correct Answer: A. Pneumobilia, bowel obstruction, gallstone

Explanation: Classic signs seen on imaging.

Q172. Gold standard for diagnosing choledocholithiasis:

- A. ERCP
- B. MRCP
- C. CT scan
- D. Ultrasound

Correct Answer: A. ERCP

Explanation: Diagnostic and therapeutic; removes CBD stones.

Q173. A fluctuant mass near the coccyx in a young male is likely:

- A. Dermoid cyst
- B. Pilonidal sinus
- C. Lipoma
- D. Hematoma

Correct Answer: B. Pilonidal sinus

Explanation: Hair-containing sinus, often infected.

Q174. Which of the following is a clean-contaminated wound?

- A. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy
- B. Hernia repair
- C. Lipoma excision
- D. Traumatic laceration

Correct Answer: A. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy

Explanation: Enters GI tract in a controlled setting.

Q175. Which hernia occurs through the obturator canal?

- A. Femoral
- B. Spigelian
- C. Obturator
- D. Lumbar

Correct Answer: C. Obturator

Explanation: Rare, often in elderly women; presents with medial thigh pain.

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Q176. Which of the following is not part of Parkland formula?

- A. Weight
- B. %TBSA
- C. Age
- D. Fluid type

Correct Answer: C. Age

Explanation: Age is not used; only TBSA and weight are used to calculate fluid.

Q177. Best investigation in suspected urethral injury:

- A. Ultrasound
- B. Retrograde urethrogram
- C. CT scan
- D. Urinalysis

Correct Answer: B. Retrograde urethrogram

Explanation: Mandatory before catheterization if injury suspected.

Q178. Most common early complication of thyroid surgery:

- A. Hematoma
- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. RLN injury
- D. Infection

Correct Answer: A. Hematoma

Explanation: Life-threatening if it causes airway compression.

Q179. Most common site for hypertrophic pyloric stenosis:

- A. Antrum
- B. Pylorus
- C. Duodenum
- D. Jejunum

Correct Answer: B. Pylorus

Explanation: Thickening of pyloric sphincter causes obstruction.

Q180. Which is not part of Charcot's triad?

- A. Fever
- B. Jaundice
- C. RUQ pain
- D. Vomiting

Correct Answer: D. Vomiting

Explanation: Triad for cholangitis includes fever, RUQ pain, and jaundice.

Q181. What is the most common site for carcinoid tumor?

- A. Appendix
- B. Ileum
- C. Rectum
- D. Colon

Correct Answer: A. Appendix

Explanation: Often incidental and benign.

Q182. What is a Sister Mary Joseph nodule?

- A. Umbilical lymph node
- B. Umbilical hernia
- C. Metastatic umbilical nodule
- D. Umbilical granuloma

Correct Answer: C. Metastatic umbilical nodule

Explanation: Often from gastric, pancreatic, or ovarian cancers.

Q183. Which of the following is radiosensitive?

- A. Melanoma
- B. Seminoma
- C. Basal cell carcinoma
- D. Sarcoma

Correct Answer: B. Seminoma

Explanation: Seminomas are very responsive to radiation.

Q184. First sign of hypocalcemia:

- A. Tetany
- B. Seizures
- C. Numbness
- D. Perioral tingling

Correct Answer: D. Perioral tingling

Explanation: Tingling around mouth is early symptom.

Q185. Drug of choice for thyroid storm:

- A. Levothyroxine
- B. Carbimazole
- C. Propranolol
- D. PTU

Correct Answer: D. PTU

Explanation: Inhibits both synthesis and peripheral conversion of T4 to T3.

Q186. Best predictor of fluid resuscitation effectiveness:

- A. Blood pressure
- B. Heart rate
- C. Capillary refill
- D. Urine output

Correct Answer: D. Urine output

Explanation: Best bedside marker of end-organ perfusion.

Q187. Most common cause of death in early postoperative period:

- A. Bleeding
- B. Pulmonary embolism
- C. Infection
- D. Myocardial infarction

Correct Answer: B. Pulmonary embolism

Explanation: Sudden collapse and hypoxia suggest PE.

Q188. Gold standard for H. pylori detection:

- A. Stool antigen
- B. Urea breath test
- C. Endoscopy with biopsy

D. Serology

Correct Answer: C. Endoscopy with biopsy

Explanation: Most definitive test, though invasive.

Q189. Most common cause of peritonitis:

A. Ascites

B. Appendicitis

C. Tuberculosis

D. Gastric ulcer perforation

Correct Answer: D. Gastric ulcer perforation

Explanation: Perforated viscus leads to acute peritonitis.

Q190. Drug used to reduce bleeding in hemophilia A:

A. Desmopressin

B. Warfarin

C. Protamine

D. Vitamin K

Correct Answer: A. Desmopressin

Explanation: Stimulates release of factor VIII.

Q191. Preferred incision for emergency laparotomy:

A. Pfannenstiel

B. Paramedian

C. Midline

D. Kocher

Correct Answer: C. Midline

Explanation: Offers rapid and wide exposure.

Q192. Which tumor marker is elevated in hepatocellular carcinoma?

A. CEA

B. AFP

C. CA-125

D. PSA

Correct Answer: B. AFP

Explanation: Alpha-fetoprotein >400 ng/mL is diagnostic.

Q193. What is the most common benign liver tumor?

A. Hepatoma

B. FNH

C. Hepatic adenoma

D. Hemangioma

Correct Answer: D. Hemangioma

Explanation: Often incidental finding on imaging.

Q194. Treatment of choice for hepatic hemangioma:

A. Surgery

B. Observation

C. Chemotherapy

D. Radiation

Correct Answer: B. Observation

Explanation: Most are asymptomatic and need no intervention.

Q195. Most common anorectal complaint in pregnancy:

A. Fissure

B. Hemorrhoids

C. Fistula

D. Prolapse

Correct Answer: B. Hemorrhoids

Explanation: Increased venous pressure and straining.

Q196. Best investigation for suspected esophageal carcinoma:

A. Barium swallow

B. Endoscopy with biopsy

C. CT thorax

D. PET scan

Correct Answer: B. Endoscopy with biopsy

Explanation: Allows direct visualization and histological confirmation.

Q197. Gold standard for diagnosing varicocele:

A. US scrotum

B. CT pelvis

C. MRI

D. Venography

Correct Answer: D. Venography

Explanation: Though rarely done, it remains the gold standard.

Q198. Most common site of arterial embolism in lower limb:

A. Femoral artery

B. Popliteal artery

C. Aortoiliac bifurcation

D. Dorsalis pedis

Correct Answer: A. Femoral artery

Explanation: Large caliber and bifurcation make it a common lodging point.

Q199. Most common histology in colorectal cancer:

A. Squamous cell carcinoma

B. Adenocarcinoma

C. Small cell

D. Neuroendocrine

Correct Answer: B. Adenocarcinoma

Explanation: Arises from colonic glandular epithelium.

Q200. Most common cause of acute limb ischemia:

A. Atherosclerosis

B. Embolism

C. Thrombosis

D. Trauma

Correct Answer: B. Embolism

Explanation: Sudden onset in previously healthy limb usually due to embolus from heart.

Q201. Most common cause of splenomegaly in adults:

A. Leukemia

B. Portal hypertension

C. Malaria

D. Hemolytic anemia

Correct Answer: B. Portal hypertension

Explanation: Increased portal pressure leads to congestive splenomegaly.

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Q202. Primary repair is preferred for which bowel injury?

- A. Delayed colonic perforation
- B. Jejunal perforation within 6 hours
- C. Large ileal injury with fecal contamination
- D. Necrotic colon

Correct Answer: B. Jejunal perforation within 6 hours

Explanation: Early, clean, small bowel injuries are best repaired primarily.

Q203. What is the initial management of hemorrhagic shock?

- A. Oxygen + IV fluids
- B. Antibiotics
- C. Blood transfusion
- D. Vasopressors

Correct Answer: A. Oxygen + IV fluids

Explanation: Stabilize with crystalloids first before blood is available.

Q204. Most common site for gallbladder carcinoma metastasis:

- A. Brain
- B. Liver
- C. Lung
- D. Colon

Correct Answer: B. Liver

Explanation: Direct invasion due to anatomical proximity.

Q205. Glasgow Coma Scale score for eyes open to pain, incomprehensible sounds, and withdraws from pain:

- A. 8
- B. 9
- C. 7
- D. 6

Correct Answer: C. 7

Explanation: Eye = 2, Verbal = 2, Motor = 3 → Total = 7.

Q206. Most common retroperitoneal organ injured in trauma:

- A. Kidney
- B. Pancreas
- C. Duodenum
- D. Adrenal

Correct Answer: A. Kidney

Explanation: High incidence due to posterior location and size.

Q207. Which of the following is a semi-urgent indication for laparotomy?

- A. Bowel perforation
- B. Appendicitis
- C. Strangulated hernia
- D. Intussusception

Correct Answer: B. Appendicitis

Explanation: Requires surgery but can allow some optimization.

Q208. The most common type of shock in trauma is:

- A. Septic
- B. Cardiogenic
- C. Hypovolemic

D. Neurogenic

Correct Answer: C. Hypovolemic

Explanation: Due to blood loss and fluid depletion.

Q209. Gunshot wound to the abdomen — next best step:

- A. Local wound exploration
- B. CT scan
- C. Laparotomy
- D. Observation

Correct Answer: C. Laparotomy

Explanation: Penetrating abdominal trauma with peritoneal breach mandates surgery.

Q210. Commonest soft tissue sarcoma in adults:

- A. Liposarcoma
- B. Rhabdomyosarcoma
- C. Leiomyosarcoma
- D. Synovial sarcoma

Correct Answer: A. Liposarcoma

Explanation: Frequently occurs in extremities and retroperitoneum.

Q211. Most common presentation of abdominal TB:

- A. Pain
- B. Diarrhea
- C. Mass abdomen
- D. Bleeding per rectum

Correct Answer: A. Pain

Explanation: Abdominal pain is the most consistent symptom.

Q212. Most sensitive marker for early pancreatic injury:

- A. ALT
- B. Amylase
- C. Lipase
- D. CRP

Correct Answer: C. Lipase

Explanation: Rises earlier and stays longer than amylase.

Q213. Most specific sign of early colorectal cancer:

- A. Weight loss
- B. Change in bowel habits
- C. Bleeding per rectum
- D. Occult blood in stool

Correct Answer: D. Occult blood in stool

Explanation: May be the only finding in early-stage disease.

Q214. Gold standard for staging rectal carcinoma:

- A. CT scan
- B. MRI pelvis
- C. Colonoscopy
- D. Endoscopic biopsy

Correct Answer: B. MRI pelvis

Explanation: Defines local invasion and mesorectal fascia involvement.

Q215. Which of the following is used to monitor recurrence of medullary thyroid carcinoma?

- A. TSH

- B. Thyroglobulin
- C. Calcitonin
- D. AFP

Correct Answer: C. Calcitonin

Explanation: Produced by parafollicular C cells.

Q216. Best diagnostic tool for thyroid eye disease:

- A. MRI orbit
- B. CT orbit
- C. Thyroid scan
- D. Ultrasound

Correct Answer: A. MRI orbit

Explanation: Shows extraocular muscle involvement and soft tissues.

Q217. Most common site of arterial embolism in the leg:

- A. Femoral artery
- B. Popliteal artery
- C. Posterior tibial artery
- D. Dorsalis pedis

Correct Answer: A. Femoral artery

Explanation: First major bifurcation in lower limb — emboli lodge here.

Q218. What is the most common cause of hematemesis in children?

- A. Mallory–Weiss tear
- B. Peptic ulcer
- C. Swallowed blood
- D. Esophageal varices

Correct Answer: C. Swallowed blood

Explanation: Often from epistaxis or oropharyngeal source.

Q219. Most important initial step in suspected necrotizing fasciitis:

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Surgical debridement
- C. MRI
- D. Wound culture

Correct Answer: B. Surgical debridement

Explanation: Emergency surgery is lifesaving.

Q220. First line treatment for uncomplicated umbilical hernia in infants:

- A. Truss
- B. Observation
- C. Immediate surgery
- D. Aspiration

Correct Answer: B. Observation

Explanation: Most close spontaneously by age 3.

Q221. Best test for hepatocellular carcinoma:

- A. Ultrasound
- B. CT scan
- C. MRI
- D. Triphasic CT

Correct Answer: D. Triphasic CT

Explanation: Demonstrates arterial enhancement and venous washout.

Q222. Classic sign of Meckel's diverticulum:

- A. Pain
- B. Diarrhea
- C. Painless rectal bleeding
- D. Fever

Correct Answer: C. Painless rectal bleeding

Explanation: Due to ectopic gastric mucosa causing ulceration.

Q223. Most common predisposing factor for rectal prolapse:

- A. Constipation
- B. Cancer
- C. Anal fissure
- D. Straining

Correct Answer: A. Constipation

Explanation: Chronic straining weakens pelvic floor support.

Q224. Most common site of iatrogenic ureteric injury:

- A. Lower third
- B. Mid ureter
- C. Pelviureteric junction
- D. Upper third

Correct Answer: A. Lower third

Explanation: Most commonly injured during pelvic surgeries.

Q225. Most common complication after mastectomy:

- A. Hematoma
- B. Wound infection
- C. Lymphedema
- D. Skin necrosis

Correct Answer: C. Lymphedema

Explanation: Due to axillary lymph node dissection.

Q226. What is Krukenberg tumor?

- A. Bilateral breast tumor
- B. Ovarian metastasis from GI tumor
- C. Bilateral kidney tumor
- D. Gastric carcinoma

Correct Answer: B. Ovarian metastasis from GI tumor

Explanation: Often from gastric signet ring carcinoma.

Q227. Pancreatic carcinoma most commonly arises from:

- A. Head
- B. Body
- C. Tail
- D. Uncinate process

Correct Answer: A. Head

Explanation: Causes obstructive jaundice.

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Q228. CEA is most useful for:

- A. Diagnosis of colon cancer
- B. Prognosis in colon cancer
- C. Screening in population
- D. Detecting adenomatous polyps

Correct Answer: B. Prognosis in colon cancer

Explanation: Not useful for screening due to low sensitivity.

Q229. MC site of GI perforation in blunt trauma:

- A. Stomach
- B. Duodenum
- C. Colon
- D. Jejunum

Correct Answer: D. Jejunum

Explanation: Most mobile and prone to shearing forces.

Q230. Primary lymphoma of GI tract most commonly affects:

- A. Duodenum
- B. Stomach
- C. Rectum
- D. Colon

Correct Answer: B. Stomach

Explanation: MALT lymphoma associated with H. pylori.

Q231. A reducible hernia with cough impulse is:

- A. Direct inguinal
- B. Femoral
- C. Strangulated
- D. Obturator

Correct Answer: A. Direct inguinal

Explanation: Medial to inferior epigastric artery and reducible.

Q232. Best indicator of surgical site infection:

- A. Redness
- B. Fever
- C. Purulent discharge
- D. Pain

Correct Answer: C. Purulent discharge

Explanation: Most objective and specific sign.

Q233. Best management for appendicular mass:

- A. Immediate surgery
- B. Observation + IV antibiotics
- C. Interval appendectomy
- D. CT-guided drainage

Correct Answer: B. Observation + IV antibiotics

Explanation: Conservative (Ochsner-Sherren) management preferred initially.

Q234. The most radiosensitive phase of cell cycle:

- A. G0
- B. G1
- C. M
- D. S

Correct Answer: C. M

Explanation: Mitosis is the most vulnerable phase.

Q235. What is the gold standard for PVD diagnosis?

- A. Duplex scan
- B. ABI

C. Angiography

D. CT angiogram

Correct Answer: C. Angiography

Explanation: Though invasive, it maps the arterial tree for planning.

Q236. Commonest site of anal fissure:

A. Anterior midline

B. Posterior midline

C. Lateral wall

D. Above dentate line

Correct Answer: B. Posterior midline

Explanation: Due to reduced blood supply and trauma.

Q237. Best method for diagnosis of achalasia:

A. Endoscopy

B. Barium swallow

C. Manometry

D. CT scan

Correct Answer: C. Manometry

Explanation: Confirms absent peristalsis and high LES pressure.

Q238. Most common site for colorectal carcinoma:

A. Cecum

B. Rectosigmoid

C. Transverse colon

D. Ascending colon

Correct Answer: B. Rectosigmoid

Explanation: Especially in populations with low fiber diet.

Q239. Investigation of choice for suspected gastric perforation:

A. CT abdomen

B. X-ray erect abdomen

C. Barium meal

D. Endoscopy

Correct Answer: B. X-ray erect abdomen

Explanation: Shows air under diaphragm.

Q240. Which of the following is a feature of thyrotoxicosis?

A. Bradycardia

B. Hyporeflexia

C. Weight gain

D. Tremors

Correct Answer: D. Tremors

Explanation: Fine tremors, tachycardia, and hyperactivity are common.

Q241. Gold standard investigation in suspected gallstone pancreatitis:

A. CT scan

B. USG abdomen

C. MRCP

D. ERCP

Correct Answer: C. MRCP

Explanation: Non-invasive imaging of biliary tree and pancreatic duct.

Q242. What type of bleeding is seen in diverticulosis?

- A. Chronic slow bleeding
- B. Massive painless bleeding
- C. Intermittent occult bleeding
- D. Bleeding with mucus

Correct Answer: B. Massive painless bleeding

Explanation: Sudden lower GI bleed, usually in elderly.

Q243. The initial treatment of DVT is:

- A. Aspirin
- B. Warfarin
- C. Heparin
- D. Clopidogrel

Correct Answer: C. Heparin

Explanation: Rapid onset anticoagulation before bridging to warfarin.

Q244. Most common surgical emergency in elderly:

- A. Appendicitis
- B. Perforated ulcer
- C. Hernia
- D. Bowel obstruction

Correct Answer: D. Bowel obstruction

Explanation: Commonly due to adhesions or malignancy.

Q245. The only absolute contraindication to laparoscopy:

- A. Pregnancy
- B. COPD
- C. Uncontrolled coagulopathy
- D. Prior abdominal surgery

Correct Answer: C. Uncontrolled coagulopathy

Explanation: Risk of bleeding from trocar insertion.

Q246. Most common malignancy of the gallbladder:

- A. Squamous cell carcinoma
- B. Adenocarcinoma
- C. Undifferentiated
- D. Sarcoma

Correct Answer: B. Adenocarcinoma

Explanation: Arises from mucosal lining.

Q247. Investigation of choice for suspected testicular torsion:

- A. CT scrotum
- B. USG with Doppler
- C. MRI
- D. Scrotal X-ray

Correct Answer: B. USG with Doppler

Explanation: Detects absent blood flow in affected testis.

Q248. Most common site of pancreatic pseudocyst:

- A. Head
- B. Body
- C. Tail
- D. Lesser sac

Correct Answer: D. Lesser sac

Explanation: Retroperitoneal collection from pancreas leaks here.

Q249. Early dumping syndrome is caused by:

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Insulinoma
- C. Rapid gastric emptying
- D. Gastrinoma

Correct Answer: C. Rapid gastric emptying

Explanation: Fluid shifts to intestine cause diarrhea, palpitations.

Q250. What is the surgical treatment for perforated duodenal ulcer?

- A. Partial gastrectomy
- B. Subtotal gastrectomy
- C. Omental patch (Graham's patch)
- D. Billroth II

Correct Answer: C. Omental patch (Graham's patch)

Explanation: Simple closure technique for perforation.

Q251. Most common cause of postoperative urinary retention:

- A. Bladder stone
- B. UTI
- C. Use of opioids
- D. Dehydration

Correct Answer: C. Use of opioids

Explanation: Opioids inhibit parasympathetic outflow, leading to urinary retention.

Q252. The investigation of choice for a thyroid nodule:

- A. CT scan
- B. FNAC
- C. MRI
- D. Thyroid scintigraphy

Correct Answer: B. FNAC

Explanation: First-line for diagnosis of thyroid nodules.

Q253. An 18-year-old presents with vomiting and abdominal distension. Likely diagnosis:

- A. Acute pancreatitis
- B. Duodenal ulcer
- C. Small bowel obstruction
- D. Gastritis

Correct Answer: C. Small bowel obstruction

Explanation: Classic signs include vomiting, distension, and constipation.

Q254. Most common abdominal emergency in neonates:

- A. Intussusception
- B. Pyloric stenosis
- C. Hirschsprung's disease
- D. Necrotizing enterocolitis

Correct Answer: D. Necrotizing enterocolitis

Explanation: Life-threatening condition in preterm neonates.

Q255. Which of the following causes massive lower GI bleed?

- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. Diverticulosis
- C. IBS
- D. Colonic polyp

Correct Answer: B. Diverticulosis

Explanation: Painless, brisk bleeding from eroded vessels in diverticula.

Q256. The surgical procedure for achalasia cardia:

- A. Dor fundoplication
- B. Nissen fundoplication
- C. Heller's myotomy
- D. Hartmann's procedure

Correct Answer: C. Heller's myotomy

Explanation: Relieves obstruction at LES by cutting muscle fibers.

Q257. Most common presentation of mesenteric ischemia:

- A. Severe abdominal pain out of proportion to exam
- B. Rebound tenderness
- C. Hematemesis
- D. Diarrhea

Correct Answer: A. Severe abdominal pain out of proportion to exam

Explanation: Classic early sign.

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Q258. Treatment of choice for anal fissure:

- A. Sitz bath
- B. Lateral internal sphincterotomy
- C. Hemorrhoidectomy
- D. Sclerotherapy

Correct Answer: B. Lateral internal sphincterotomy

Explanation: Reduces sphincter pressure, promoting healing.

Q259. What is the most common hernia in females?

- A. Femoral
- B. Indirect inguinal
- C. Umbilical
- D. Obturator

Correct Answer: B. Indirect inguinal

Explanation: Although femoral hernias are more likely to strangulate, indirect inguinal are more common.

Q260. Triangle of Doom contains:

- A. Femoral artery and vein
- B. Inferior epigastric artery
- C. External iliac vessels
- D. Obturator nerve

Correct Answer: C. External iliac vessels

Explanation: Important to avoid during laparoscopic hernia repair.

Q261. The earliest sign of compartment syndrome:

- A. Pulselessness
- B. Paralysis
- C. Pain out of proportion
- D. Paresthesia

Correct Answer: C. Pain out of proportion

Explanation: First and most reliable symptom.

Q262. Absolute contraindication to laparoscopic surgery:

- A. Previous abdominal surgery

- B. Obesity
- C. Severe cardiopulmonary disease
- D. Coagulopathy

Correct Answer: D. Coagulopathy

Explanation: Bleeding risk from trocar entry and pneumoperitoneum.

Q263. Investigation of choice for thyroid eye disease:

- A. CT orbit
- B. MRI orbit
- C. USG
- D. X-ray orbit

Correct Answer: B. MRI orbit

Explanation: Better soft tissue resolution for orbital muscles.

Q264. Gold standard for staging rectal cancer:

- A. Colonoscopy
- B. CT scan
- C. MRI pelvis
- D. PET scan

Correct Answer: C. MRI pelvis

Explanation: Defines mesorectal fascia and depth of invasion.

Q265. Painless lump in upper outer quadrant of breast in a young female:

- A. Fibroadenoma
- B. Breast abscess
- C. Cyst
- D. Cancer

Correct Answer: A. Fibroadenoma

Explanation: Common benign tumor in young females.

Q266. Best initial management for mild acute pancreatitis:

- A. Emergency surgery
- B. Oral antibiotics
- C. IV fluids and analgesia
- D. ERCP

Correct Answer: C. IV fluids and analgesia

Explanation: Supportive care is the mainstay of early management.

Q267. An elderly male with progressive dysphagia and weight loss:

- A. Achalasia
- B. Peptic stricture
- C. Esophageal cancer
- D. GERD

Correct Answer: C. Esophageal cancer

Explanation: Progressive symptoms and systemic signs suggest malignancy.

Q268. Blumer's shelf is associated with:

- A. Appendicitis
- B. Peritoneal metastasis
- C. Hernia
- D. Diverticulitis

Correct Answer: B. Peritoneal metastasis

Explanation: Felt as a hard mass on rectal examination.

Q269. Most common site of volvulus:

- A. Sigmoid colon
- B. Cecum
- C. Transverse colon
- D. Rectum

Correct Answer: A. Sigmoid colon

Explanation: Mobile segment prone to twisting, especially in elderly.

Q270. Drug of choice in pheochromocytoma:

- A. Atenolol
- B. Propranolol
- C. Phenoxybenzamine
- D. Hydralazine

Correct Answer: C. Phenoxybenzamine

Explanation: Alpha-blocker given before beta-blockers.

Q271. Most common site of diverticulitis:

- A. Ascending colon
- B. Descending colon
- C. Sigmoid colon
- D. Rectum

Correct Answer: C. Sigmoid colon

Explanation: High pressure segment with narrow lumen.

Q272. Which of the following tumors is most radiosensitive?

- A. Osteosarcoma
- B. Ewing's sarcoma
- C. Chondrosarcoma
- D. Fibrosarcoma

Correct Answer: B. Ewing's sarcoma

Explanation: Highly responsive to radiation.

Q273. What is the definitive treatment for an appendicular abscess?

- A. Immediate surgery
- B. Antibiotics
- C. Interval appendectomy
- D. Observation

Correct Answer: C. Interval appendectomy

Explanation: Done after conservative treatment of abscess.

Q274. MC histological type of esophageal cancer in upper esophagus:

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Small cell carcinoma
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma
- D. Lymphoma

Correct Answer: C. Squamous cell carcinoma

Explanation: SCC is most common in upper and mid esophagus.

Q275. Carcinoid syndrome occurs only if:

- A. Tumor is >2 cm
- B. Tumor is in appendix
- C. Tumor metastasizes to liver
- D. Tumor is in colon

Correct Answer: C. Tumor metastasizes to liver

Explanation: Hormones bypass liver metabolism when metastasized.

Q276. Parotid gland tumor – nerve at risk:

- A. Vagus nerve
- B. Hypoglossal nerve
- C. Facial nerve
- D. Glossopharyngeal nerve

Correct Answer: C. Facial nerve

Explanation: Traverses through parotid gland.

Q277. Most common cause of painless scrotal swelling in adults:

- A. Hydrocele
- B. Epididymitis
- C. Hernia
- D. Varicocele

Correct Answer: A. Hydrocele

Explanation: Serous fluid collection in tunica vaginalis.

Q278. Most common complication of hemorrhoidectomy:

- A. Hemorrhage
- B. Anal stenosis
- C. Fecal incontinence
- D. Urinary retention

Correct Answer: D. Urinary retention

Explanation: Due to reflex inhibition of bladder function.

Q279. Triad of Zollinger–Ellison syndrome:

- A. Peptic ulcer, diarrhea, gastrinoma
- B. Pancreatitis, ulcer, vomiting
- C. Ulcer, gastritis, bleeding
- D. Diarrhea, weight loss, H. pylori

Correct Answer: A. Peptic ulcer, diarrhea, gastrinoma

Explanation: Excess gastrin causes multiple ulcers and diarrhea.

Q280. Investigation of choice for renal trauma:

- A. IVP
- B. Ultrasound
- C. CT with contrast
- D. MRI

Correct Answer: C. CT with contrast

Explanation: Best to evaluate extent and vascular status.

Q281. Most common cause of left supraclavicular lymphadenopathy:

- A. Breast cancer
- B. Lung cancer
- C. Gastric carcinoma
- D. Thyroid cancer

Correct Answer: C. Gastric carcinoma

Explanation: Virchow's node from abdominal malignancy metastasis.

Q282. Earliest complication of blood transfusion:

- A. Allergic reaction
- B. Hemolytic reaction
- C. Febrile reaction

D. Sepsis

Correct Answer: B. Hemolytic reaction

Explanation: Occurs within minutes due to ABO mismatch.

Q283. A 2-week old with bile-stained vomiting and double bubble sign:

A. Duodenal atresia

B. Pyloric stenosis

C. Meconium ileus

D. Hirschsprung's disease

Correct Answer: A. Duodenal atresia

Explanation: Classic radiological sign in neonates.

Q284. Which cancer is most associated with H. pylori?

A. Colon cancer

B. Gastric adenocarcinoma

C. Duodenal cancer

D. Esophageal carcinoma

Correct Answer: B. Gastric adenocarcinoma

Explanation: Especially intestinal-type gastric cancer.

Q285. Preferred method of nutritional support after major bowel surgery:

A. TPN

B. NPO for 7 days

C. Oral feeding

D. Enteral nutrition

Correct Answer: D. Enteral nutrition

Explanation: Preserves gut integrity and immunity.

Q286. Most common surgical cause of obstructive jaundice:

A. Choledocholithiasis

B. Pancreatic cancer

C. Gallbladder carcinoma

D. Bile duct stricture

Correct Answer: A. Choledocholithiasis

Explanation: Stones in CBD block bile outflow.

Q287. Positive Murphy's sign indicates:

A. Pancreatitis

B. Appendicitis

C. Cholecystitis

D. Hepatitis

Correct Answer: C. Cholecystitis

Explanation: Arrest of inspiration due to RUQ tenderness.

Q288. What is Sister Mary Joseph nodule?

A. Benign umbilical lesion

B. Infected umbilical cyst

C. Metastatic umbilical nodule

D. Inguinal hernia

Correct Answer: C. Metastatic umbilical nodule

Explanation: Indicates intra-abdominal malignancy spread.

Q289. In pancreatic cancer, Courvoisier's law states:

A. Jaundice with palpable gallbladder

B. Painful gallbladder and jaundice

C. Gallstones with cholecystitis

D. CBD dilated with cirrhosis

Correct Answer: A. Jaundice with palpable gallbladder

Explanation: Malignancy, not stones, if gallbladder is palpable.

Q290. Most common site of GI tuberculosis:

A. Duodenum

B. Colon

C. Rectum

D. Ileocecal region

Correct Answer: D. Ileocecal region

Explanation: Rich lymphatic tissue and stasis predispose to infection.

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Q291. Drug causing hypertrophic pyloric stenosis in infants:

A. Paracetamol

B. Ibuprofen

C. Erythromycin

D. Ceftriaxone

Correct Answer: C. Erythromycin

Explanation: Associated with increased risk if used in neonates.

Q292. Which part of colon is most prone to ischemia?

A. Sigmoid

B. Rectum

C. Splenic flexure

D. Cecum

Correct Answer: C. Splenic flexure

Explanation: Watershed area between SMA and IMA.

Q293. Gold standard for DVT diagnosis:

A. D-dimer

B. Duplex scan

C. Venography

D. CT angiography

Correct Answer: C. Venography

Explanation: Though invasive, it's most accurate.

Q294. Most common anorectal anomaly in males:

A. Anterior anus

B. Rectourethral fistula

C. Rectovesical fistula

D. Imperforate anus

Correct Answer: B. Rectourethral fistula

Explanation: Rectum communicates with urinary tract.

Q295. Treatment for hepatic encephalopathy includes:

A. Iron

B. Lactulose

C. Albumin

D. Antibiotics

Correct Answer: B. Lactulose

Explanation: Decreases ammonia absorption in gut.

Q296. First step in massive upper GI bleed:

- A. IV omeprazole
- B. Endoscopy
- C. IV fluids and resuscitation
- D. Ryle's tube insertion

Correct Answer: C. IV fluids and resuscitation

Explanation: Stabilization is priority before definitive diagnosis.

Q297. Most common cause of post-op fever on day 5:

- A. Atelectasis
- B. Wound infection
- C. UTI
- D. DVT

Correct Answer: C. UTI

Explanation: Foley catheter is common source of infection.

Q298. Best imaging for suspected perianal fistula:

- A. Ultrasound
- B. MRI pelvis
- C. X-ray
- D. CT scan

Correct Answer: B. MRI pelvis

Explanation: Best for delineating fistula tract and abscess.

Q299. Best test to confirm hypovolemia:

- A. CVP
- B. BP
- C. Heart rate
- D. Urine output

Correct Answer: D. Urine output

Explanation: Low output reflects poor perfusion.

Q300. MC cause of splenic rupture in young adults:

- A. Malaria
- B. Typhoid
- C. Trauma
- D. Mononucleosis

Correct Answer: C. Trauma

Explanation: Blunt abdominal injury most often responsible.

Q1. The most common site of ectopic pregnancy is:

- A. Isthmus of fallopian tube
- B. Interstitial part of tube
- C. Ampulla of fallopian tube
- D. Ovary

Correct Answer: C. Ampulla of fallopian tube

Explanation: Over 70% of ectopic pregnancies occur in the ampullary region.

Q2. Which hormone is responsible for the mid-cycle LH surge?

- A. Progesterone
- B. Estradiol
- C. FSH
- D. hCG

Correct Answer: B. Estradiol

Explanation: High estrogen levels from the dominant follicle stimulate LH surge via positive feedback.

Q3. The most common cause of first trimester abortion is:

- A. Uterine anomalies
- B. Chromosomal abnormalities
- C. Infections
- D. Hormonal imbalance

Correct Answer: B. Chromosomal abnormalities

Explanation: Account for ~50–70% of spontaneous abortions in the first trimester.

Q4. Which of the following is diagnostic of ovulation?

- A. Rise in estrogen
- B. LH surge
- C. Rise in basal body temperature
- D. Cervical mucus thickening

Correct Answer: C. Rise in basal body temperature

Explanation: Progesterone from corpus luteum increases body temperature after ovulation.

Q5. The most common type of fibroid is:

- A. Subserosal
- B. Submucosal
- C. Intramural
- D. Pedunculated

Correct Answer: C. Intramural

Explanation: Intramural (within the myometrium) fibroids are the most common.

Q6. The tumor marker CA-125 is most commonly associated with:

- A. Endometrial cancer
- B. Cervical cancer
- C. Ovarian cancer
- D. Vaginal cancer

Correct Answer: C. Ovarian cancer

Explanation: Particularly elevated in epithelial ovarian carcinomas.

Q7. Primary amenorrhea with developed breasts but absent uterus suggests:

- A. Turner's syndrome
- B. Kallmann syndrome

C. Androgen insensitivity syndrome

D. Hypopituitarism

Correct Answer: C. Androgen insensitivity syndrome

Explanation: XY karyotype, female phenotype, breast development due to peripheral conversion of androgens, absent uterus due to anti-Müllerian hormone.

Q8. In PCOS, which of the following is typically elevated?

A. LH

B. FSH

C. Estrogen

D. Progesterone

Correct Answer: A. LH

Explanation: LH:FSH ratio is usually >2:1 in PCOS.

Q9. Which is the most effective emergency contraceptive?

A. Levonorgestrel

B. Copper IUD

C. Mifepristone

D. Ulipristal acetate

Correct Answer: B. Copper IUD

Explanation: Most effective if inserted within 5 days; prevents fertilization and implantation.

Q10. The gold standard for diagnosis of endometriosis is:

A. Ultrasound

B. MRI

C. CT scan

D. Laparoscopy

Correct Answer: D. Laparoscopy

Explanation: Allows direct visualization and biopsy of endometrial implants.

Q11. Which of the following is a feature of complete hydatidiform mole?

A. Triploid karyotype

B. Fetal parts present

C. High beta-hCG

D. Associated with choriocarcinoma in <1%

Correct Answer: C. High beta-hCG

Explanation: Complete moles have extremely high β -hCG and no fetal tissue; risk of choriocarcinoma is higher than partial moles.

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Q12. All are features of Turner's syndrome EXCEPT:

A. Webbed neck

B. Short stature

C. Primary amenorrhea

D. Tall stature

Correct Answer: D. Tall stature

Explanation: Turner's syndrome (45,XO) is associated with short stature.

Q13. First investigation in infertility:

A. Hormonal profile

B. Hysterosalpingography

C. Semen analysis

D. Diagnostic laparoscopy

Correct Answer: C. Semen analysis

Explanation: It's simple, non-invasive, and male factor infertility is common.

Q14. Which hormone is primarily responsible for maintaining pregnancy?

- A. Estrogen
- B. LH
- C. FSH
- D. Progesterone

Correct Answer: D. Progesterone

Explanation: Secreted by corpus luteum, then placenta; supports endometrium.

Q15. The most common cause of postmenopausal bleeding is:

- A. Cervical cancer
- B. Endometrial hyperplasia
- C. Endometrial carcinoma
- D. Atrophic endometrium

Correct Answer: D. Atrophic endometrium

Explanation: Estrogen deficiency leads to thinning and fragility of endometrial lining.

Q16. Which of the following is contraindicated in pregnancy?

- A. Iron
- B. Tetanus vaccine
- C. Methotrexate
- D. Folic acid

Correct Answer: C. Methotrexate

Explanation: Teratogenic and abortifacient; used to treat ectopic pregnancy medically.

Q17. Which hormone peaks just before ovulation?

- A. Progesterone
- B. FSH
- C. LH
- D. Estrogen

Correct Answer: C. LH

Explanation: LH surge is responsible for follicle rupture and ovulation.

Q18. A woman presents with amenorrhea, normal secondary sexual characteristics, and a blind vaginal pouch. Likely diagnosis:

- A. Kallmann syndrome
- B. Turner's syndrome
- C. Müllerian agenesis
- D. Androgen insensitivity syndrome

Correct Answer: C. Müllerian agenesis

Explanation: Normal ovaries, female karyotype, absent uterus and upper vagina.

Q19. Most common cause of dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB) in reproductive age:

- A. Fibroid
- B. Endometrial carcinoma
- C. Ovulatory cycle
- D. Anovulatory cycle

Correct Answer: D. Anovulatory cycle

Explanation: Due to unopposed estrogen stimulation without progesterone support.

Q20. The earliest sign of puberty in girls is:

- A. Thelarche
- B. Menarche

C. Pubarche

D. Growth spurt

Correct Answer: A. Thelarche

Explanation: Breast budding is typically the first sign of puberty.

Q21. Best diagnostic test for chlamydia in women:

A. Culture

B. Wet mount

C. Nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT)

D. Gram stain

Correct Answer: C. Nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT)

Explanation: NAAT has highest sensitivity and specificity for Chlamydia trachomatis.

Q22. Which cancer has the strongest association with BRCA1 mutation?

A. Endometrial

B. Ovarian

C. Vaginal

D. Cervical

Correct Answer: B. Ovarian

Explanation: BRCA1 increases risk of both breast and ovarian epithelial cancers.

Q23. Which is NOT a function of estrogen?

A. Endometrial proliferation

B. Increase in HDL

C. Closure of epiphyses

D. Thickening of cervical mucus

Correct Answer: D. Thickening of cervical mucus

Explanation: Estrogen thins cervical mucus; progesterone thickens it.

Q24. Corpus luteum of pregnancy is maintained by:

A. Progesterone

B. Estrogen

C. hCG

D. FSH

Correct Answer: C. hCG

Explanation: hCG from trophoblast rescues corpus luteum to continue progesterone production.

Q25. In postmenopausal women, the main source of estrogen is:

A. Ovary

B. Liver

C. Peripheral conversion in fat

D. Adrenal gland

Correct Answer: C. Peripheral conversion in fat

Explanation: Androgens from adrenal gland are converted to estrogen (estrone) in adipose tissue.

Q26. The most common benign ovarian tumor in reproductive-age women is:

A. Serous cystadenoma

B. Mucinous cystadenoma

C. Dermoid cyst (mature teratoma)

D. Endometrioma

Correct Answer: C. Dermoid cyst (mature teratoma)

Explanation: Composed of tissues from all 3 germ layers, it's the most common benign ovarian neoplasm in young women.

Q27. The best contraceptive method in a woman with heart disease is:

- A. Combined oral contraceptive pills
- B. Copper IUD
- C. Progesterone-only pills
- D. Barrier method

Correct Answer: D. Barrier method

Explanation: Non-hormonal and non-invasive; safest for women at risk of thromboembolic events.

Q28. Pap smear is primarily used for screening:

- A. Endometrial carcinoma
- B. Cervical cancer
- C. Ovarian cancer
- D. Vulvar cancer

Correct Answer: B. Cervical cancer

Explanation: Detects dysplastic changes caused by HPV in cervical epithelium.

Q29. Kallmann syndrome is characterized by:

- A. Anosmia and hypogonadotropic hypogonadism
- B. Amenorrhea and obesity
- C. Hyperprolactinemia
- D. Primary amenorrhea and tall stature

Correct Answer: A. Anosmia and hypogonadotropic hypogonadism

Explanation: Due to GnRH deficiency, patients have low FSH/LH and smell disturbances.

Q30. The most common site for endometriosis is:

- A. Cervix
- B. Ovary
- C. Uterine wall
- D. Broad ligament

Correct Answer: B. Ovary

Explanation: Often presents as chocolate cysts or endometriomas.

Q31. All are features of PCOS EXCEPT:

- A. Hyperandrogenism
- B. Polycystic ovaries on ultrasound
- C. Regular ovulation
- D. Menstrual irregularities

Correct Answer: C. Regular ovulation

Explanation: PCOS is associated with chronic anovulation.

Q32. The first step in management of abnormal Pap smear (ASC-US) in a 32-year-old woman is:

- A. Colposcopy
- B. Repeat smear after 6 months
- C. HPV DNA testing
- D. Hysterectomy

Correct Answer: C. HPV DNA testing

Explanation: Triage with high-risk HPV test guides further management.

Q33. Most common ovarian tumor in pregnancy:

- A. Serous cystadenoma
- B. Dermoid cyst
- C. Corpus luteum cyst
- D. Theca lutein cyst

Correct Answer: C. Corpus luteum cyst

Explanation: Supports early pregnancy until placenta takes over hormone production.

Q34. The commonest cause of hirsutism in young women is:

- A. Adrenal tumor
- B. PCOS
- C. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
- D. Cushing syndrome

Correct Answer: B. PCOS

Explanation: PCOS causes hyperandrogenism, leading to hirsutism.

Q35. Ideal time for Pap smear collection is:

- A. During menstruation
- B. Immediately after menstruation
- C. Mid-cycle
- D. During ovulation

Correct Answer: B. Immediately after menstruation

Explanation: Minimizes bleeding interference and optimizes cell collection.

Q36. Fitz-Hugh-Curtis syndrome is:

- A. Cervical stenosis
- B. Endometriosis with perihepatitis
- C. Perihepatitis from PID
- D. Chronic cervicitis

Correct Answer: C. Perihepatitis from PID

Explanation: Caused by Chlamydia/Gonorrhea → liver capsule inflammation and RUQ pain.

Q37. The most common histologic type of cervical cancer is:

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Small cell carcinoma
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma
- D. Clear cell carcinoma

Correct Answer: C. Squamous cell carcinoma

Explanation: Accounts for ~70–80% of cervical cancers, linked to HPV 16.

Q38. In a 16-year-old girl with primary amenorrhea and absent uterus, what is the next best investigation?

- A. Karyotyping
- B. Pelvic ultrasound
- C. FSH levels
- D. MRI pelvis

Correct Answer: A. Karyotyping

Explanation: Differentiate between Müllerian agenesis (XX) and AIS (XY).

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Q39. Which is NOT a criterion for diagnosing PCOS (Rotterdam)?

- A. Oligo- or anovulation
- B. Clinical or biochemical hyperandrogenism
- C. Insulin resistance
- D. Polycystic ovaries on ultrasound

Correct Answer: C. Insulin resistance

Explanation: Not diagnostic, though commonly associated.

Q40. A 40-year-old woman presents with menorrhagia. Most appropriate first test:

- A. Endometrial biopsy

- B. Pelvic MRI
- C. Transvaginal ultrasound
- D. Serum progesterone

Correct Answer: C. Transvaginal ultrasound

Explanation: Initial investigation to assess endometrial thickness and uterine pathology.

Q41. Primary dysmenorrhea is caused by:

- A. Fibroids
- B. Endometriosis
- C. Prostaglandin-mediated uterine contractions
- D. Infections

Correct Answer: C. Prostaglandin-mediated uterine contractions

Explanation: Excessive prostaglandins cause painful uterine cramping.

Q42. Tamoxifen increases risk of:

- A. Cervical cancer
- B. Endometrial hyperplasia and cancer
- C. Ovarian torsion
- D. Vaginal adenosis

Correct Answer: B. Endometrial hyperplasia and cancer

Explanation: Acts as estrogen agonist in endometrium → stimulation.

Q43. Most common cause of postcoital bleeding:

- A. Cervical ectropion
- B. Cervical carcinoma
- C. Endometrial carcinoma
- D. Vaginitis

Correct Answer: A. Cervical ectropion

Explanation: Benign eversion of endocervical cells to ectocervix, prone to trauma.

Q44. Clue cells on wet mount indicate:

- A. Trichomoniasis
- B. Bacterial vaginosis
- C. Candidiasis
- D. Gonorrhea

Correct Answer: B. Bacterial vaginosis

Explanation: Vaginal epithelial cells studded with Gardnerella vaginalis bacteria.

Q45. Which hormone is secreted by syncytiotrophoblast?

- A. LH
- B. hCG
- C. Progesterone
- D. Prolactin

Correct Answer: B. hCG

Explanation: Maintains corpus luteum in early pregnancy.

Q46. Gold standard for diagnosis of uterine abnormalities:

- A. Ultrasound
- B. Saline infusion sonography
- C. MRI pelvis
- D. Hysteroscopy

Correct Answer: D. Hysteroscopy

Explanation: Direct visualization of uterine cavity.

Q47. The most common cause of secondary amenorrhea (after pregnancy is excluded) is:

- A. Asherman syndrome
- B. PCOS
- C. Premature ovarian failure
- D. Prolactinoma

Correct Answer: B. PCOS

Explanation: PCOS causes chronic anovulation → absence of menses.

Q48. Ovarian torsion most commonly occurs in:

- A. Solid tumors
- B. Functional cysts
- C. Corpus luteum cysts
- D. Dermoid cysts

Correct Answer: D. Dermoid cysts

Explanation: Heavy and mobile → increased torsion risk.

Q49. Cervical cancer screening should begin at:

- A. Age 18
- B. Onset of sexual activity
- C. Age 21
- D. Age 25

Correct Answer: C. Age 21

Explanation: Regardless of sexual activity, screening starts at 21.

Q50. HPV vaccine protects against:

- A. Types 6 and 11
- B. Types 16 and 18
- C. Types 16, 18, 6, and 11
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Quadrivalent and nonavalent vaccines cover both oncogenic (16, 18) and wart-causing (6, 11) strains.

Q51. Endometrial thickness considered normal in a postmenopausal woman (not on HRT) is:

- A. <4 mm
- B. <8 mm
- C. <10 mm
- D. <12 mm

Correct Answer: A. <4 mm

Explanation: An endometrial thickness <4 mm on TVS suggests very low risk of endometrial pathology.

Q52. Which HPV types are most strongly associated with cervical cancer?

- A. 6 and 11
- B. 16 and 18
- C. 31 and 33
- D. 35 and 45

Correct Answer: B. 16 and 18

Explanation: HPV-16 and 18 cause ~70% of cervical cancers globally.

Q53. The earliest sign of puberty in females is:

- A. Menarche
- B. Growth spurt
- C. Breast budding (thelarche)
- D. Pubic hair development (pubarche)

Correct Answer: C. Breast budding (thelarche)

Explanation: Thelarche usually occurs around age 8–11, marking puberty onset.

Q54. The most appropriate management of a CIN 1 lesion is:

- A. LEEP
- B. Cone biopsy
- C. HPV testing and follow-up
- D. Hysterectomy

Correct Answer: C. HPV testing and follow-up

Explanation: CIN 1 is usually caused by transient HPV infection and often regresses.

Q55. Which ovarian tumor is most commonly bilateral?

- A. Mucinous cystadenoma
- B. Serous cystadenocarcinoma
- C. Dysgerminoma
- D. Dermoid cyst

Correct Answer: B. Serous cystadenocarcinoma

Explanation: Serous carcinomas are frequently bilateral and malignant.

Q56. The primary action of combined oral contraceptives is:

- A. Endometrial atrophy
- B. Cervical mucus thickening
- C. Ovulation inhibition
- D. Luteolysis

Correct Answer: C. Ovulation inhibition

Explanation: Suppresses LH surge and prevents ovulation.

Q57. Strawberry cervix is a clinical finding of:

- A. Bacterial vaginosis
- B. Trichomoniasis
- C. Gonorrhea
- D. Candida

Correct Answer: B. Trichomoniasis

Explanation: Caused by *Trichomonas vaginalis*, leading to punctate hemorrhages on the cervix.

Q58. The most common cause of secondary amenorrhea worldwide is:

- A. PCOS
- B. Pregnancy
- C. Hyperprolactinemia
- D. Asherman syndrome

Correct Answer: B. Pregnancy

Explanation: Always rule out pregnancy first in any case of secondary amenorrhea.

Q59. Which of the following does NOT contain estrogen?

- A. Combined oral pills
- B. Depo-provera
- C. NuvaRing
- D. Contraceptive patch

Correct Answer: B. Depo-provera

Explanation: Depo-provera is a progestin-only injectable contraceptive.

Q60. All are features of Meigs syndrome EXCEPT:

- A. Ascites
- B. Hydrothorax

C. Fibroma

D. Ovarian carcinoma

Correct Answer: D. Ovarian carcinoma

Explanation: Meigs syndrome involves benign ovarian fibroma, ascites, and pleural effusion.

Q61. The hormone responsible for increased vascularity and edema of the endometrium is:

A. Estrogen

B. FSH

C. LH

D. Progesterone

Correct Answer: D. Progesterone

Explanation: Prepares the endometrium for implantation in the secretory phase.

Q62. Turner's syndrome karyotype is:

A. 46, XX

B. 45, XO

C. 47, XXX

D. 47, XXY

Correct Answer: B. 45, XO

Explanation: Causes short stature, streak ovaries, primary amenorrhea.

Q63. Which of the following contraceptives is absolutely contraindicated in DVT?

A. Copper IUD

B. Progesterone-only pill

C. Combined oral contraceptive

D. Barrier method

Correct Answer: C. Combined oral contraceptive

Explanation: Estrogen increases thrombotic risk; contraindicated in DVT.

Q64. The most common cause of primary amenorrhea in a girl with absent secondary sexual characteristics is:

A. Turner's syndrome

B. Müllerian agenesis

C. PCOS

D. Hypothyroidism

Correct Answer: A. Turner's syndrome

Explanation: Associated with streak ovaries and no estrogen → no breast development.

Q65. A Krukenberg tumor is:

A. A metastatic ovarian tumor

B. A type of dermoid cyst

C. A benign granulosa cell tumor

D. A fibroma with ascites

Correct Answer: A. A metastatic ovarian tumor

Explanation: Usually bilateral; commonly from gastric signet-ring cell carcinoma.

Q66. Best initial imaging for suspected fibroid uterus:

A. Pelvic X-ray

B. CT abdomen

C. Transvaginal ultrasound

D. Hysteroscopy

Correct Answer: C. Transvaginal ultrasound

Explanation: Non-invasive and sensitive for detecting uterine fibroids.

Q67. The first-line treatment for menorrhagia in a hemodynamically stable woman is:

- A. Hysterectomy
- B. Endometrial ablation
- C. Levonorgestrel IUS
- D. GnRH analogs

Correct Answer: C. Levonorgestrel IUS

Explanation: It reduces menstrual blood loss significantly and is less invasive.

Q68. Elevated alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) in a young woman with an adnexal mass suggests:

- A. Endometrioma
- B. Choriocarcinoma
- C. Yolk sac tumor
- D. Brenner tumor

Correct Answer: C. Yolk sac tumor

Explanation: Malignant germ cell tumor; AFP is a tumor marker.

Q69. The best method to confirm tubal patency in infertility workup:

- A. Hysteroscopy
- B. Saline infusion sonography
- C. Laparoscopy with chromopertubation
- D. Endometrial biopsy

Correct Answer: C. Laparoscopy with chromopertubation

Explanation: Gold standard for evaluating tubal patency and pelvic adhesions.

Q70. A 35-year-old with PCOS and infertility should be started on:

- A. Progesterone
- B. Letrozole
- C. hCG
- D. GnRH analog

Correct Answer: B. Letrozole

Explanation: First-line ovulation induction agent in PCOS due to better ovulation and pregnancy rates.

Q71. Most common symptom of endometrial carcinoma:

- A. Vaginal discharge
- B. Postmenopausal bleeding
- C. Pelvic mass
- D. Pain

Correct Answer: B. Postmenopausal bleeding

Explanation: Any postmenopausal bleeding is considered endometrial carcinoma until proven otherwise.

Q72. A 17-year-old girl has cyclic abdominal pain and primary amenorrhea. Most likely cause:

- A. Müllerian agenesis
- B. Imperforate hymen
- C. PCOS
- D. Turner's syndrome

Correct Answer: B. Imperforate hymen

Explanation: Outflow tract obstruction leads to hematocolpos and cyclic pain.

Q73. The contraceptive method with the longest duration of action:

- A. Depo-Provera
- B. Copper T 380A
- C. LNG-IUS
- D. Subdermal implant

Correct Answer: B. Copper T 380A

Explanation: Can be effective for up to 10 years.

Q74. Clomiphene citrate acts by:

- A. Inhibiting progesterone
- B. Suppressing LH
- C. Blocking estrogen receptors
- D. Stimulating FSH receptors

Correct Answer: C. Blocking estrogen receptors

Explanation: Inhibits negative feedback → increased FSH and LH secretion.

Q75. The ideal time to insert a copper IUD is:

- A. During menstruation
- B. Post-ovulation
- C. Immediately after delivery
- D. Any time during cycle

Correct Answer: A. During menstruation

Explanation: Ensures patient is not pregnant and cervix is slightly dilated.

Q76. A 28-year-old woman presents with amenorrhea for 8 months following D&C. Likely diagnosis:

- A. PCOS
- B. Asherman syndrome
- C. Premature ovarian failure
- D. Sheehan syndrome

Correct Answer: B. Asherman syndrome

Explanation: Intrauterine adhesions following uterine instrumentation cause secondary amenorrhea.

Q77. Progesterone-only pills are preferred over combined pills in:

- A. Women with acne
- B. Lactating women
- C. Obese women
- D. Women with PID

Correct Answer: B. Lactating women

Explanation: POPs do not suppress milk production and are safe postpartum.

Q78. All are side effects of depot medroxyprogesterone (DMPA) EXCEPT:

- A. Weight gain
- B. Amenorrhea
- C. Osteoporosis
- D. Increased libido

Correct Answer: D. Increased libido

Explanation: DMPA may cause decreased libido, not increased.

Q79. McCune–Albright syndrome includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Café-au-lait spots
- B. Precocious puberty
- C. Fibrous dysplasia of bone
- D. Amenorrhea

Correct Answer: D. Amenorrhea

Explanation: It causes precocious puberty, not amenorrhea.

Q80. Most common karyotype in complete hydatidiform mole:

- A. 46, XX (paternal origin)
- B. 46, XY (maternal origin)
- C. 69, XXX

D. 45, XO

Correct Answer: A. 46, XX (paternal origin)

Explanation: Caused by duplication of paternal genome after fertilization of empty ovum.

Q81. CA-125 is least useful in which condition?

- A. Ovarian epithelial tumor
- B. Endometriosis
- C. Fibroid uterus
- D. Pancreatic carcinoma

Correct Answer: D. Pancreatic carcinoma

Explanation: CA-125 is a marker mostly for ovarian and some gynecologic conditions.

Q82. Endometrial biopsy is mandatory in a woman with:

- A. Fibroid uterus
- B. Anovulatory cycles
- C. Postmenopausal bleeding
- D. PCOS

Correct Answer: C. Postmenopausal bleeding

Explanation: Rule out endometrial carcinoma in any postmenopausal bleeding.

Q83. A progesterone challenge test is used to:

- A. Detect ovulation
- B. Diagnose PCOS
- C. Assess estrogen status
- D. Check for endometriosis

Correct Answer: C. Assess estrogen status

Explanation: Bleeding after progesterone withdrawal implies intact endometrium and estrogen priming.

Q84. Cervical mucus at ovulation is:

- A. Thick, scanty, sticky
- B. Thin, watery, stretchable
- C. Greenish and foul smelling
- D. Non-existent

Correct Answer: B. Thin, watery, stretchable

Explanation: Spinnbarkeit mucus helps sperm penetration; indicates ovulation.

Q85. In a complete mole, ultrasound typically shows:

- A. Fetal pole
- B. Snowstorm appearance
- C. Double decidual sac
- D. Empty uterus

Correct Answer: B. Snowstorm appearance

Explanation: Due to hydropic villi filling the uterine cavity.

Q86. Which hormone level is increased in menopause?

- A. Estrogen
- B. Progesterone
- C. FSH
- D. hCG

Correct Answer: C. FSH

Explanation: Loss of ovarian negative feedback leads to increased FSH.

Q87. Postcoital test is used to assess:

- A. Tubal patency

- B. Ovulation
- C. Cervical mucus–sperm interaction
- D. Endometrial receptivity

Correct Answer: C. Cervical mucus–sperm interaction

Explanation: Done during ovulation to evaluate sperm survival and motility in cervical mucus.

Q88. A 20-year-old female with primary amenorrhea, normal breasts, absent uterus, and XY karyotype likely has:

- A. Turner's syndrome
- B. Müllerian agenesis
- C. Kallmann syndrome
- D. Androgen insensitivity syndrome

Correct Answer: D. Androgen insensitivity syndrome

Explanation: Phenotypically female, XY karyotype, resistant to androgens → no uterus.

Q89. Management of choice for molar pregnancy:

- A. Methotrexate
- B. Dilation and curettage
- C. Hysterectomy
- D. Expectant management

Correct Answer: B. Dilation and curettage

Explanation: Suction evacuation is first-line for complete mole.

Q90. Hormone responsible for secretory changes in endometrium:

- A. Estrogen
- B. LH
- C. Progesterone
- D. FSH

Correct Answer: C. Progesterone

Explanation: After ovulation, progesterone induces secretory transformation.

Q91. The most common site of metastasis in choriocarcinoma is:

- A. Liver
- B. Brain
- C. Lungs
- D. Bones

Correct Answer: C. Lungs

Explanation: Hematogenous spread to lungs occurs early in choriocarcinoma.

Q92. Which test confirms ovulation retrospectively?

- A. Serum LH
- B. Serum progesterone
- C. Endometrial biopsy
- D. Pelvic ultrasound

Correct Answer: B. Serum progesterone

Explanation: Level >3 ng/mL in luteal phase confirms ovulation.

Q93. The drug of choice for ovulation induction in a woman with PCOS is:

- A. Clomiphene citrate
- B. Metformin
- C. FSH
- D. GnRH analog

Correct Answer: A. Clomiphene citrate

Explanation: First-line for inducing ovulation in women with PCOS.

Q94. "Chocolate cyst" refers to:

- A. Corpus luteum cyst
- B. Dermoid cyst
- C. Endometrioma
- D. Serous cystadenoma

Correct Answer: C. Endometrioma

Explanation: Endometriosis of ovary forms blood-filled cysts with brownish content.

Q95. A young female with dysmenorrhea and a boggy tender uterus most likely has:

- A. PID
- B. Adenomyosis
- C. Endometriosis
- D. Fibroid

Correct Answer: B. Adenomyosis

Explanation: Ectopic endometrial glands in myometrium → boggy, enlarged uterus.

Q96. Which is the first investigation in hirsutism?

- A. Pelvic ultrasound
- B. Serum testosterone
- C. FSH/LH ratio
- D. Serum prolactin

Correct Answer: B. Serum testosterone

Explanation: Assesses for androgen excess due to PCOS or tumors.

Q97. In which condition is gonadectomy recommended?

- A. Kallmann syndrome
- B. Turner's syndrome
- C. Androgen insensitivity syndrome
- D. Müllerian agenesis

Correct Answer: C. Androgen insensitivity syndrome

Explanation: Testes are intra-abdominal and carry a risk of malignancy.

Q98. Which ovary is more commonly involved in torsion?

- A. Left ovary
- B. Right ovary
- C. Both equally
- D. Varies with parity

Correct Answer: B. Right ovary

Explanation: Due to longer utero-ovarian ligament and absence of sigmoid colon.

Q99. Which of the following is contraindicated in unexplained vaginal bleeding?

- A. Copper IUD
- B. DMPA
- C. Barrier method
- D. Combined OCPs

Correct Answer: A. Copper IUD

Explanation: IUD insertion is avoided until bleeding is investigated.

Q100. A patient has fibroid uterus and menorrhagia. Best treatment if fertility is to be preserved:

- A. Hysterectomy
- B. Endometrial ablation
- C. Myomectomy
- D. Levonorgestrel IUS

Correct Answer: C. Myomectomy

Explanation: Fibroid removal conserves the uterus and is ideal for fertility preservation.

Q101. Which is the most common site for genital tuberculosis?

- A. Endometrium
- B. Cervix
- C. Ovary
- D. Fallopian tubes

Correct Answer: D. Fallopian tubes

Explanation: Tubal involvement is seen in over 90% of genital TB cases.

Q102. First-line treatment for ovulation induction in PCOS:

- A. Letrozole
- B. Clomiphene citrate
- C. hMG
- D. GnRH agonist

Correct Answer: A. Letrozole

Explanation: Letrozole has shown higher pregnancy and ovulation rates than clomiphene.

Q103. The Pap smear is best done:

- A. During menstruation
- B. In secretory phase
- C. Mid-cycle
- D. Immediately before menstruation

Correct Answer: C. Mid-cycle

Explanation: Ideally taken 10–20 days after last menstrual period when estrogen is high and mucus is favorable.

Q104 Risk of endometrial cancer is highest with:

- A. Continuous combined HRT
- B. Cyclic progesterone therapy
- C. Unopposed estrogen therapy
- D. Low-dose estrogen plus progesterone

Correct Answer: C. Unopposed estrogen therapy

Explanation: Prolonged unopposed estrogen stimulation causes endometrial hyperplasia and cancer.

Q105. "Bartholin cyst" arises due to obstruction of:

- A. Paraurethral glands
- B. Skene's glands
- C. Vestibular glands
- D. Bartholin glands

Correct Answer: D. Bartholin glands

Explanation: Located at the posterior introitus; cyst forms due to duct blockage.

Q106. Stein-Leventhal syndrome is also known as:

- A. Sheehan syndrome
- B. PCOS
- C. Premature ovarian failure
- D. Kallmann syndrome

Correct Answer: B. PCOS

Explanation: Classic triad: oligomenorrhea, hirsutism, and obesity.

Q107. A 15-year-old girl presents with primary amenorrhea, normal breast development, and absent uterus. Most likely diagnosis:

- A. Androgen insensitivity syndrome
- B. Turner syndrome
- C. Mullerian agenesis
- D. PCOS

Correct Answer: C. Mullerian agenesis

Explanation: Normal ovaries → normal secondary sexual characteristics; uterus and upper vagina absent.

Q108. Definitive diagnosis of endometriosis is by:

- A. Ultrasound
- B. CA-125
- C. MRI pelvis
- D. Laparoscopy

Correct Answer: D. Laparoscopy

Explanation: Allows direct visualization and biopsy of endometrial implants.

Q109. Commonest benign tumor of the uterus is:

- A. Adenomyoma
- B. Leiomyoma
- C. Endometrioma
- D. Fibroadenoma

Correct Answer: B. Leiomyoma

Explanation: Smooth muscle tumor (fibroid) is most common benign uterine neoplasm.

Q110 Postcoital bleeding is a warning sign for:

- A. Fibroid
- B. Cervical cancer
- C. Vaginitis
- D. Endometriosis

Correct Answer: B. Cervical cancer

Explanation: Any postcoital bleeding warrants Pap smear and colposcopy.

Q111. Chocolate cyst is commonly associated with:

- A. Ovarian cystadenoma
- B. Endometriosis
- C. Dermoid cyst
- D. Corpus luteum cyst

Correct Answer: B. Endometriosis

Explanation: Ovarian endometriomas filled with old altered blood appear chocolate-colored.

Q112 Clue cells are diagnostic of:

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. Chlamydia
- C. Bacterial vaginosis
- D. Trichomoniasis

Correct Answer: C. Bacterial vaginosis

Explanation: Epithelial cells studded with coccobacilli → "clue cells."

Q113. Which of the following is contraindicated in unexplained vaginal bleeding?

- A. Copper IUD
- B. Barrier contraception
- C. Progesterone-only pills
- D. Condoms

Correct Answer: A. Copper IUD

Explanation: IUD is contraindicated until cause of bleeding is clarified.

Q114 Most common site of endometriosis:

- A. Posterior vaginal fornix
- B. Ovaries
- C. Fallopian tube
- D. Cervix

Correct Answer: B. Ovaries

Explanation: Ovarian endometriomas are the most frequent manifestation.

Q115. The "string of pearls" appearance in ovaries is characteristic of:

- A. Endometriosis
- B. PCOS
- C. Ovarian torsion
- D. Ovarian cancer

Correct Answer: B. PCOS

Explanation: Multiple peripheral follicles with dense central stroma on ultrasound.

Q116. A girl with normal breasts, scanty pubic hair, primary amenorrhea and XY karyotype has:

- A. Mullerian agenesis
- B. Turner's syndrome
- C. Androgen insensitivity syndrome
- D. PCOS

Correct Answer: C. Androgen insensitivity syndrome

Explanation: Peripheral conversion of testosterone to estrogen gives breast development, but androgen resistance → scant pubic/axillary hair.

Q117 First-line treatment of hirsutism in PCOS:

- A. Finasteride
- B. Spironolactone
- C. Combined oral contraceptives
- D. Eflornithine

Correct Answer: C. Combined oral contraceptives

Explanation: COCs suppress ovarian androgens and are first-line.

Q118. A 50-year-old postmenopausal woman presents with bleeding. First investigation:

- A. Hysteroscopy
- B. Endometrial biopsy
- C. Transvaginal ultrasound
- D. Pap smear

Correct Answer: C. Transvaginal ultrasound

Explanation: Assess endometrial thickness before biopsy; <4 mm is generally safe.

Q119 The most common type of epithelial ovarian tumor is:

- A. Mucinous cystadenoma
- B. Serous cystadenoma
- C. Endometrioid tumor
- D. Clear cell tumor

Correct Answer: B. Serous cystadenoma

Explanation: Serous tumors are the most frequent epithelial ovarian neoplasms.

Q120. Which ovarian tumor is most likely to produce precocious puberty?

- A. Serous cystadenoma
- B. Dysgerminoma

C. Granulosa cell tumor

D. Theca cell tumor

Correct Answer: C. Granulosa cell tumor

Explanation: Estrogen-producing tumor → early breast development, menstruation.

Q121. Best initial test for secondary amenorrhea:

A. TSH and prolactin

B. FSH and LH

C. Ultrasound

D. Progesterone challenge test

Correct Answer: A. TSH and prolactin

Explanation: Rule out common endocrine causes first (hypothyroidism, hyperprolactinemia).

Q122. A 60-year-old woman presents with endometrial hyperplasia. Most likely etiology:

A. Progesterone excess

B. Unopposed estrogen

C. Tamoxifen therapy

D. Endometritis

Correct Answer: B. Unopposed estrogen

Explanation: Postmenopausal estrogen excess leads to hyperplasia and cancer risk.

Q123. Postmenopausal woman with solid ovarian mass and high CA-125. Next step:

A. Wait and watch

B. Laparoscopy

C. CT abdomen/pelvis

D. Hysteroscopy

Correct Answer: C. CT abdomen/pelvis

Explanation: Imaging for staging and surgical planning in suspected ovarian malignancy.

Q124. Cervical cancer is most strongly associated with:

A. HPV 6 and 11

B. HPV 16 and 18

C. HSV-2

D. HIV

Correct Answer: B. HPV 16 and 18

Explanation: High-risk HPV types 16 and 18 cause >70% of cervical cancers.

Q125. A 30-year-old nulliparous woman with symptomatic fibroid wishes to retain fertility. Management?

A. Hysterectomy

B. Endometrial ablation

C. Myomectomy

D. Uterine artery embolization

Correct Answer: C. Myomectomy

Explanation: Fibroid removal preserves the uterus and is best for fertility.

Q1. The most accurate method for estimating gestational age in the first trimester is:

- A. Fundal height
- B. Last menstrual period (LMP)
- C. Crown-rump length (CRL)
- D. Fetal heart rate

Correct Answer: C. Crown-rump length (CRL)

Explanation: CRL on ultrasound is the most accurate parameter in the first trimester.

Q2. The hormone responsible for maintaining early pregnancy is:

- A. LH
- B. Estrogen
- C. hCG
- D. FSH

Correct Answer: C. hCG

Explanation: hCG maintains the corpus luteum in early pregnancy for progesterone secretion.

Q3. The earliest sign of pregnancy on ultrasound is:

- A. Fetal pole
- B. Cardiac activity
- C. Gestational sac
- D. Yolk sac

Correct Answer: C. Gestational sac

Explanation: Can be seen by transvaginal ultrasound as early as 4.5–5 weeks.

Q4. The ideal time for anomaly scan is:

- A. 10–12 weeks
- B. 12–14 weeks
- C. 18–22 weeks
- D. 24–28 weeks

Correct Answer: C. 18–22 weeks

Explanation: Detailed anomaly scan is optimally done at 18–22 weeks.

Q5. The most common cause of first trimester bleeding is:

- A. Placenta previa
- B. Threatened abortion
- C. Molar pregnancy
- D. Ectopic pregnancy

Correct Answer: B. Threatened abortion

Explanation: Characterized by vaginal bleeding with closed cervix and viable pregnancy.

Q6. Which of the following is NOT a feature of preeclampsia?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Proteinuria
- C. Seizures
- D. Hyperglycemia

Correct Answer: D. Hyperglycemia

Explanation: Hyperglycemia is related to gestational diabetes, not preeclampsia.

Q7. The normal range of amniotic fluid index (AFI) is:

- A. 2–6 cm
- B. 5–25 cm

C. 20–35 cm

D. 10–50 cm

Correct Answer: B. 5–25 cm

Explanation: AFI <5 = oligohydramnios; >25 = polyhydramnios.

Q8. The most common cause of postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) is:

A. Retained placenta

B. Uterine atony

C. Cervical tear

D. Coagulopathy

Correct Answer: B. Uterine atony

Explanation: Accounts for ~80% of primary PPH cases.

Q9. The first sign of magnesium sulfate toxicity is:

A. Decreased urine output

B. Loss of deep tendon reflexes

C. Respiratory depression

D. Muscle cramps

Correct Answer: B. Loss of deep tendon reflexes

Explanation: Reflex loss precedes respiratory depression and cardiac arrest.

Q10. The drug of choice for eclampsia is:

A. Diazepam

B. Labetalol

C. Phenytoin

D. Magnesium sulfate

Correct Answer: D. Magnesium sulfate

Explanation: It prevents and controls seizures in eclampsia and has fetal neuroprotective effects.

Q11. Which of the following vaccines is contraindicated during pregnancy?

A. Tetanus toxoid

B. Hepatitis B

C. Rubella

D. Influenza

Correct Answer: C. Rubella

Explanation: Live attenuated vaccines (like MMR) are contraindicated during pregnancy.

Q12. The most common site of ectopic pregnancy:

A. Isthmus

B. Ampulla

C. Interstitial

D. Ovary

Correct Answer: B. Ampulla

Explanation: Most ectopic pregnancies implant in the ampullary part of the fallopian tube.

Q13. Normal fetal heart rate is:

A. 60–100 bpm

B. 100–140 bpm

C. 120–160 bpm

D. 160–200 bpm

Correct Answer: C. 120–160 bpm

Explanation: Normal baseline fetal heart rate lies within this range.

Q14. The drug of choice in severe preeclampsia for BP control is:

- A. Methyldopa
- B. Labetalol
- C. Amlodipine
- D. Nifedipine

Correct Answer: B. Labetalol

Explanation: Rapid acting, safe, and effective in acute hypertension of pregnancy.

Q15. Most reliable sign of intrauterine fetal death (IUFD):

- A. Absent fetal movement
- B. Absent fetal heart sound on Doppler
- C. No uterine growth
- D. Decreased fundal height

Correct Answer: B. Absent fetal heart sound on Doppler

Explanation: Confirmed on ultrasound by absence of cardiac activity.

Q16. Twin pregnancy is considered monozygotic when:

- A. Same gender
- B. Two placentas
- C. One fertilized egg
- D. Dichorionic

Correct Answer: C. One fertilized egg

Explanation: Monozygotic twins result from division of a single fertilized ovum.

Q17. The best time to administer anti-D to Rh-negative mother is:

- A. At 12 weeks
- B. At 20 weeks
- C. Within 72 hours of delivery
- D. Before delivery

Correct Answer: C. Within 72 hours of delivery

Explanation: Prevents alloimmunization after Rh-positive delivery.

Q18. In pregnancy, total blood volume increases by approximately:

- A. 10%
- B. 20%
- C. 30%
- D. 40–50%

Correct Answer: D. 40–50%

Explanation: Plasma increases more than RBC mass → physiologic anemia.

Q19. The most common type of breech presentation is:

- A. Frank breech
- B. Complete breech
- C. Footling breech
- D. Knee breech

Correct Answer: A. Frank breech

Explanation: Hips flexed, knees extended; most common type of breech.

Q20. Bishop score evaluates:

- A. Fetal presentation
- B. Cervical favorability
- C. Fundal height
- D. Uterine contractions

Correct Answer: B. Cervical favorability

Explanation: Assesses cervix for induction of labor readiness.

Q21. Most common cause of late postpartum hemorrhage:

- A. Cervical tear
- B. Uterine atony
- C. Retained placental fragments
- D. Uterine rupture

Correct Answer: C. Retained placental fragments

Explanation: Delayed bleeding often due to incomplete placental separation.

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Q22. Which hormone is secreted in high quantities by the syncytiotrophoblast?

- A. hCG
- B. Estrogen
- C. Progesterone
- D. Prolactin

Correct Answer: A. hCG

Explanation: Maintains corpus luteum during early pregnancy.

Q23. Chadwick's sign is:

- A. Softening of uterus
- B. Cyanosis of cervix/vagina
- C. Softening of cervix
- D. Irregular uterine contractions

Correct Answer: B. Cyanosis of cervix/vagina

Explanation: Bluish discoloration due to increased vascularity.

Q24. In cephalic presentation, the engaging diameter is:

- A. Submentobregmatic
- B. Suboccipitobregmatic
- C. Occipitofrontal
- D. Mentoverical

Correct Answer: B. Suboccipitobregmatic

Explanation: The smallest diameter of the fetal head that passes through pelvis in vertex presentation.

Q25. Maximum increase in cardiac output during pregnancy occurs at:

- A. 8–10 weeks
- B. 20–24 weeks
- C. 28–32 weeks
- D. During labor

Correct Answer: D. During labor

Explanation: Cardiac output increases by 30–50%, peaking during labor due to pain and uterine contractions.

Q26. Which of the following is a definitive sign of pregnancy?

- A. Amenorrhea
- B. Breast tenderness
- C. Positive pregnancy test
- D. Visualization of fetus on ultrasound

Correct Answer: D. Visualization of fetus on ultrasound

Explanation: Only ultrasound provides definitive proof; other signs may have alternative causes.

Q27. In twin pregnancy, Twin–Twin Transfusion Syndrome occurs in:

- A. Dichorionic diamniotic twins
- B. Monochorionic diamniotic twins

C. Monochorionic monoamniotic twins

D. All twin types

Correct Answer: B. Monochorionic diamniotic twins

Explanation: TTTS is due to vascular anastomoses in a shared placenta.

Q28. In pregnancy, insulin resistance increases due to:

A. Estrogen

B. Progesterone

C. hCG

D. Human placental lactogen (hPL)

Correct Answer: D. Human placental lactogen (hPL)

Explanation: hPL antagonizes insulin → increased resistance and lipolysis.

Q29. Which vaccine is absolutely contraindicated in pregnancy?

A. Hepatitis B

B. Influenza (inactivated)

C. Rubella

D. Tetanus

Correct Answer: C. Rubella

Explanation: Live attenuated vaccines like rubella pose fetal risk.

Q30. Most common site of implantation in a normal pregnancy:

A. Ampulla

B. Isthmus

C. Fundus (posterior wall of uterus)

D. Cervix

Correct Answer: C. Fundus (posterior wall of uterus)

Explanation: Ideal site for implantation due to rich vascular supply.

Q31. Which of the following is a cause of symmetrical intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR)?

A. Preeclampsia

B. Maternal smoking

C. Congenital infection

D. Uteroplacental insufficiency

Correct Answer: C. Congenital infection

Explanation: Symmetrical IUGR involves early insult → all organs equally small.

Q32. Which fetal part is most compressible and therefore delivers first?

A. Head

B. Shoulder

C. Buttocks

D. Abdomen

Correct Answer: A. Head

Explanation: Fetal head molds to pass through the birth canal in cephalic presentations.

Q33. A fetus in a transverse lie has its:

A. Head in pelvis

B. Buttocks in pelvis

C. Long axis perpendicular to maternal axis

D. Occiput posterior

Correct Answer: C. Long axis perpendicular to maternal axis

Explanation: Transverse lie = shoulder presentation; requires cesarean if persistent.

Q34. The most common cause of early neonatal death is:

- A. Birth asphyxia
- B. Congenital malformations
- C. Preterm birth complications
- D. Neonatal jaundice

Correct Answer: C. Preterm birth complications

Explanation: Includes respiratory distress, infections, and intraventricular hemorrhage.

Q35. The average duration of the third stage of labor is:

- A. 1–2 minutes
- B. 5–15 minutes
- C. 20–30 minutes
- D. 30–45 minutes

Correct Answer: B. 5–15 minutes

Explanation: This is the stage of placental separation and expulsion.

Q36. The hormone primarily responsible for uterine contractions is:

- A. Progesterone
- B. Oxytocin
- C. Estrogen
- D. Prolactin

Correct Answer: B. Oxytocin

Explanation: Oxytocin stimulates uterine smooth muscle contraction during labor.

Q37. Which of the following is an indication for cesarean section?

- A. Occipitoanterior position
- B. Transverse lie
- C. Cephalic presentation
- D. Face presentation

Correct Answer: B. Transverse lie

Explanation: Cannot deliver vaginally; cesarean required unless turned.

Q38. Leopold's first maneuver assesses:

- A. Presenting part
- B. Lie
- C. Fundal part
- D. Fetal back

Correct Answer: C. Fundal part

Explanation: First step in palpation determines what occupies the uterine fundus.

Q39. Preterm labor is defined as labor before:

- A. 20 weeks
- B. 28 weeks
- C. 34 weeks
- D. 37 weeks

Correct Answer: D. 37 weeks

Explanation: Delivery before 37 weeks is considered preterm.

Q40. Best indicator of fetal well-being in utero is:

- A. Fetal heart rate variability
- B. Amniotic fluid index
- C. Biophysical profile
- D. Fetal movement count

Correct Answer: A. Fetal heart rate variability

Explanation: Reflects intact neurological and cardiovascular system.

Q41. Which fetal presentation has the smallest diameter for delivery?

- A. Brow
- B. Face
- C. Vertex
- D. Shoulder

Correct Answer: C. Vertex

Explanation: Suboccipitobregmatic diameter (9.5 cm) is smallest and optimal.

Q42. The best method to estimate fetal weight in late pregnancy:

- A. Abdominal girth
- B. Leopold's maneuver
- C. Symphysis-fundal height
- D. Ultrasound

Correct Answer: D. Ultrasound

Explanation: Ultrasound parameters (like AC, FL, BPD) accurately estimate fetal weight.

Q43. Commonest site for rupture uterus in scarred uterus is:

- A. Fundus
- B. Lower uterine segment
- C. Cervix
- D. Broad ligament

Correct Answer: B. Lower uterine segment

Explanation: Thinnest and most prone to rupture during trial of labor after cesarean.

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Q44. The most common cause of early pregnancy loss is:

- A. Infections
- B. Trauma
- C. Chromosomal abnormalities
- D. Immunologic causes

Correct Answer: C. Chromosomal abnormalities

Explanation: Especially trisomies; account for 50–70% of first trimester losses.

Q45. Active management of third stage of labor includes:

- A. Bed rest
- B. Oxytocin administration
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Fundal pressure

Correct Answer: B. Oxytocin administration

Explanation: Shortens third stage, reduces postpartum hemorrhage.

Q46. True labor is characterized by:

- A. Irregular contractions
- B. No cervical changes
- C. Pain relieved by rest
- D. Progressive cervical dilation

Correct Answer: D. Progressive cervical dilation

Explanation: Regular, painful contractions with cervical changes define true labor.

Q47. Which condition increases risk of placental abruption?

- A. Polyhydramnios
- B. Hypotension
- C. Hypertension

D. Uterine anomalies

Correct Answer: C. Hypertension

Explanation: Causes vascular rupture → premature placental separation.

Q48. Best time to screen for gestational diabetes:

A. 6–8 weeks

B. 12 weeks

C. 24–28 weeks

D. 36 weeks

Correct Answer: C. 24–28 weeks

Explanation: Period of peak insulin resistance.

Q49. The preferred tocolytic in preterm labor with asthma is:

A. Indomethacin

B. Nifedipine

C. Salbutamol

D. Ritodrine

Correct Answer: B. Nifedipine

Explanation: Calcium channel blockers are safe and effective; β -agonists like salbutamol worsen asthma.

Q50. In pregnancy, iron requirement is highest during:

A. First trimester

B. Second trimester

C. Third trimester

D. Postpartum

Correct Answer: C. Third trimester

Explanation: Peak fetal iron demands and expansion of maternal RBC mass.

Q51. A pregnant woman with a history of cesarean section now in labor has intense abdominal pain and fetal bradycardia. Likely diagnosis:

A. Placenta previa

B. Uterine rupture

C. Cord prolapse

D. Placental abruption

Correct Answer: B. Uterine rupture

Explanation: Sudden pain, loss of fetal station, and abnormal FHR in a scarred uterus = rupture.

Q52. Best investigation for suspected rupture of membranes:

A. Speculum exam

B. Digital vaginal exam

C. Nitrazine test

D. CTG

Correct Answer: C. Nitrazine test

Explanation: Detects alkaline amniotic fluid; confirmed with ferning on microscopy.

Q53. The most common cause of postpartum fever is:

A. UTI

B. Endometritis

C. Mastitis

D. Thrombophlebitis

Correct Answer: B. Endometritis

Explanation: Especially common after cesarean delivery.

Q54. Most common cause of anemia in pregnancy:

- A. Folate deficiency
- B. B12 deficiency
- C. Iron deficiency
- D. Hemoglobinopathies

Correct Answer: C. Iron deficiency

Explanation: Pregnancy increases demand; diet often insufficient.

Q55. A normal non-stress test (NST) shows:

- A. Tachycardia
- B. Late decelerations
- C. Variable decelerations
- D. At least 2 accelerations in 20 minutes

Correct Answer: D. At least 2 accelerations in 20 minutes

Explanation: Indicates reactive NST and reassuring fetal status.

Q56. Best management for transverse lie at term:

- A. Trial of labor
- B. External cephalic version
- C. Cesarean section
- D. Vacuum extraction

Correct Answer: C. Cesarean section

Explanation: Persistent transverse lie is an absolute indication for cesarean.

Q57. Proteinuria in preeclampsia is defined as:

- A. >100 mg/24h
- B. >150 mg/24h
- C. >300 mg/24h
- D. >500 mg/24h

Correct Answer: C. >300 mg/24h

Explanation: Or $\geq 1+$ on dipstick on two occasions.

Q58. Which of the following does NOT cross the placenta?

- A. IgG
- B. Glucose
- C. Heparin
- D. Oxygen

Correct Answer: C. Heparin

Explanation: Large molecular weight prevents placental crossing.

Q59. The most common fetal complication in diabetic pregnancy is:

- A. Neural tube defects
- B. Fetal growth restriction
- C. Macrosomia
- D. Preterm labor

Correct Answer: C. Macrosomia

Explanation: Due to fetal hyperinsulinemia and excess glucose.

Q60. HELLP syndrome includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Hemolysis
- B. Elevated liver enzymes
- C. Low platelets
- D. Leukocytosis

Correct Answer: D. Leukocytosis

Explanation: HELLP = Hemolysis, Elevated Liver enzymes, Low Platelets.

Q61. Most common presentation in labor is:

- A. Breech
- B. Transverse
- C. Face
- D. Vertex

Correct Answer: D. Vertex

Explanation: Head-first presentation is seen in over 95% of term deliveries.

Q62. Drug used for fetal lung maturity in preterm labor:

- A. Oxytocin
- B. Magnesium sulfate
- C. Betamethasone
- D. Misoprostol

Correct Answer: C. Betamethasone

Explanation: Administered between 24–34 weeks to reduce RDS risk.

Q63. Anencephaly is best diagnosed by:

- A. Fundal height
- B. Alpha-fetoprotein
- C. Amniocentesis
- D. Ultrasound

Correct Answer: D. Ultrasound

Explanation: Can be detected as early as 12 weeks with absence of cranial vault.

Q64. A non-pregnant uterus weighs:

- A. 50 grams
- B. 100 grams
- C. 150 grams
- D. 200 grams

Correct Answer: A. 50 grams

Explanation: Uterus increases up to 1 kg at term.

Q65. Physiological leukorrhea of pregnancy is:

- A. Thin, curdy discharge
- B. Yellow-green discharge
- C. Thick, white, odorless discharge
- D. Frothy discharge

Correct Answer: C. Thick, white, odorless discharge

Explanation: Due to hormonal changes; no associated symptoms.

Q66. Active phase of labor begins at:

- A. 2 cm dilation
- B. 4 cm dilation
- C. 6 cm dilation
- D. 8 cm dilation

Correct Answer: C. 6 cm dilation

Explanation: WHO now considers 6 cm as onset of active phase.

Q67. The most sensitive marker for Down syndrome in first trimester is:

- A. hCG
- B. Nuchal translucency
- C. Inhibin A
- D. Estriol

Correct Answer: B. Nuchal translucency

Explanation: Increased NT >3 mm is strongly associated with aneuploidies.

Q68. Safe period method of contraception relies on:

- A. Cervical mucus
- B. Basal body temperature
- C. Calendar calculation
- D. Progesterone pills

Correct Answer: C. Calendar calculation

Explanation: Estimates ovulation and avoids fertile window.

Q69. A retained placenta is defined as failure to deliver placenta within:

- A. 10 minutes
- B. 15 minutes
- C. 30 minutes
- D. 45 minutes

Correct Answer: C. 30 minutes

Explanation: Beyond 30 minutes increases risk of hemorrhage and infection.

Q70. The narrowest part of the female pelvis is:

- A. Pelvic inlet
- B. Pelvic outlet
- C. Interspinous diameter
- D. Transverse diameter

Correct Answer: C. Interspinous diameter

Explanation: Between ischial spines; limits fetal passage.

Q71. Which condition is associated with polyhydramnios?

- A. Renal agenesis
- B. Esophageal atresia
- C. IUGR
- D. PROM

Correct Answer: B. Esophageal atresia

Explanation: Fetus cannot swallow amniotic fluid → accumulation.

Q72. Painless vaginal bleeding in late pregnancy suggests:

- A. Abruptio placentae
- B. Uterine rupture
- C. Placenta previa
- D. Cervical laceration

Correct Answer: C. Placenta previa

Explanation: Sudden, bright red bleeding with soft non-tender uterus.

Q73. A prolonged latent phase in labor is defined as:

- A. >12 hours in nulliparous
- B. >18 hours in multiparous
- C. >10 hours in primigravida
- D. >24 hours in any case

Correct Answer: A. >12 hours in nulliparous

Explanation: >20 hours for nulliparous; >14 for multiparous – varies by textbook.

Q74. Which of the following can cause uterine inversion?

- A. Retained placenta
- B. Misoprostol

C. Excess traction on cord

D. Grand multiparity

Correct Answer: C. Excess traction on cord

Explanation: Especially with relaxed uterus; life-threatening emergency.

Q75. Which is used as a uterotonic agent?

A. Atropine

B. Ergometrine

C. Diazepam

D. Halothane

Correct Answer: B. Ergometrine

Explanation: Increases uterine tone to reduce postpartum hemorrhage.

Q76. Bishop score includes all EXCEPT:

A. Dilation

B. Effacement

C. Fetal station

D. Uterine contractions

Correct Answer: D. Uterine contractions

Explanation: Bishop score evaluates cervical favorability for induction.

Q77. In twin pregnancy, which complication is more common?

A. Preterm labor

B. Hypertension

C. Anemia

D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Multiple gestations increase risk of nearly all obstetric complications.

Q78. In HELLP syndrome, which is most consistent finding?

A. Hypoglycemia

B. Thrombocytopenia

C. Hyperbilirubinemia

D. Hyponatremia

Correct Answer: B. Thrombocytopenia

Explanation: Platelet count <100,000 is diagnostic.

Q79. A woman presents in active labor with arm prolapse. Best management:

A. Vaginal delivery

B. Forceps

C. Cesarean section

D. Wait for spontaneous delivery

Correct Answer: C. Cesarean section

Explanation: Arm prolapse in transverse lie is an absolute indication for cesarean.

Q80. The fetal skull bone that is NOT paired is:

A. Frontal

B. Parietal

C. Temporal

D. Occipital

Correct Answer: D. Occipital

Explanation: Occipital bone is unpaired and forms the posterior part of fetal skull.

Q81. The most common site of fertilization is:

- A. Uterus
- B. Ampulla of fallopian tube
- C. Isthmus of fallopian tube
- D. Cervix

Correct Answer: B. Ampulla of fallopian tube

Explanation: Fertilization most commonly occurs in the ampullary region of the tube.

Q82. The earliest biochemical marker of pregnancy:

- A. Estriol
- B. Progesterone
- C. hCG
- D. Prolactin

Correct Answer: C. hCG

Explanation: hCG is secreted by syncytiotrophoblast and detectable in blood as early as 8–10 days after conception.

Q83. An increase in maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) suggests:

- A. Down syndrome
- B. Neural tube defect
- C. Trisomy 18
- D. Hydatidiform mole

Correct Answer: B. Neural tube defect

Explanation: Open NTDs like spina bifida or anencephaly cause raised AFP levels.

Q84. Puerperium refers to the period:

- A. Before delivery
- B. During labor
- C. Immediately after delivery up to 6 weeks
- D. After abortion

Correct Answer: C. Immediately after delivery up to 6 weeks

Explanation: Time during which maternal body returns to non-pregnant state.

Q85. The safest method of delivery in placenta previa is:

- A. Vaginal delivery
- B. Forceps delivery
- C. Cesarean section
- D. Vacuum extraction

Correct Answer: C. Cesarean section

Explanation: Due to risk of hemorrhage with vaginal delivery.

Q86. A woman at 16 weeks gestation with painless bleeding and absent fetal heart tones. Likely diagnosis:

- A. Threatened abortion
- B. Missed abortion
- C. Incomplete abortion
- D. Complete abortion

Correct Answer: B. Missed abortion

Explanation: Fetal death without expulsion of products of conception.

Q87. Best method to assess fetal lung maturity:

- A. Lecithin:sphingomyelin (L:S) ratio
- B. Amniotic fluid volume
- C. Fetal breathing movements
- D. Fetal heart rate variability

Correct Answer: A. Lecithin:sphingomyelin (L:S) ratio

Explanation: L:S ratio $\geq 2:1$ indicates mature lungs.

Q88. Methotrexate is used in obstetrics for:

- A. Ectopic pregnancy
- B. Hypertension
- C. Anemia
- D. Chorioamnionitis

Correct Answer: A. Ectopic pregnancy

Explanation: Methotrexate inhibits DNA synthesis in rapidly dividing trophoblastic cells.

Q89. The earliest gestational sac can be seen by:

- A. 2 weeks
- B. 3 weeks
- C. 4.5–5 weeks
- D. 6 weeks

Correct Answer: C. 4.5–5 weeks

Explanation: Via transvaginal ultrasound.

Q90. Complication of Rh isoimmunization in fetus:

- A. Neural tube defect
- B. Polyhydramnios
- C. Hydrops fetalis
- D. IUGR

Correct Answer: C. Hydrops fetalis

Explanation: Severe hemolytic disease leads to fetal heart failure and generalized edema.

Q91. Gold standard for diagnosis of gestational diabetes:

- A. Random blood sugar
- B. Fasting blood sugar
- C. Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT)
- D. HbA1c

Correct Answer: C. Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT)

Explanation: 75g OGTT is used between 24–28 weeks.

Q92. Abruptio placenta is most commonly associated with:

- A. Diabetes
- B. Hypotension
- C. Hypertension
- D. Anemia

Correct Answer: C. Hypertension

Explanation: Hypertensive disorders increase risk of placental separation.

Q93. Sign of placental separation:

- A. Uterine relaxation
- B. Lengthening of cord
- C. Increased bleeding
- D. Cervical dilation

Correct Answer: B. Lengthening of cord

Explanation: Indicates that placenta has separated and descended into lower uterus.

Q94. Twin peak (lambda) sign on ultrasound indicates:

- A. Monoamniotic twins
- B. Monozygotic twins

C. Dichorionic twins

D. Conjoined twins

Correct Answer: C. Dichorionic twins

Explanation: Thick membrane with twin peak appearance is diagnostic of dichorionicity.

Q95. Primary source of progesterone in early pregnancy:

A. Pituitary

B. Placenta

C. Corpus luteum

D. Ovary

Correct Answer: C. Corpus luteum

Explanation: Maintains endometrium until placental takeover (~10–12 weeks).

Q96. Folic acid deficiency in early pregnancy causes:

A. Heart defects

B. Neural tube defects

C. Facial clefts

D. Limb deformities

Correct Answer: B. Neural tube defects

Explanation: Supplementation reduces risk significantly.

Q97. Leopold's second maneuver helps to determine:

A. Presenting part

B. Fundal height

C. Fetal lie

D. Fetal back location

Correct Answer: D. Fetal back location

Explanation: Hands on lateral abdomen assess back and limbs.

Q98. Feature of true labor pain:

A. Irregular contractions

B. Pain relieved by sedation

C. Progressive cervical changes

D. Localized lower abdominal pain only

Correct Answer: C. Progressive cervical changes

Explanation: Cervical dilation and effacement confirm true labor.

Q99. Best method to assess gestational age in third trimester:

A. CRL

B. Biparietal diameter (BPD)

C. Femur length

D. Head circumference

Correct Answer: C. Femur length

Explanation: Less variable in late gestation compared to BPD or HC.

Q100. The length of normal umbilical cord is approximately:

A. 10–20 cm

B. 30–40 cm

C. 50–60 cm

D. 70–80 cm

Correct Answer: C. 50–60 cm

Explanation: Sufficient length allows fetal movement; too short/long can cause complications.

Q1. Investigation of choice for pulmonary embolism:

- A. Chest X-ray
- B. CT pulmonary angiography
- C. V/Q scan
- D. MRI chest

Correct Answer: B. CT pulmonary angiography

Explanation: CTPA is the gold standard in stable patients for detecting emboli in pulmonary arteries.

Q2. Best imaging modality for suspected stroke in the first 6 hours:

- A. CT without contrast
- B. MRI T1
- C. CT with contrast
- D. Ultrasound

Correct Answer: A. CT without contrast

Explanation: Non-contrast CT rules out hemorrhage quickly in acute stroke.

Q3. String sign on barium study is seen in:

- A. Duodenal ulcer
- B. Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
- C. Crohn's disease
- D. Ulcerative colitis

Correct Answer: B. Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis

Explanation: Narrowed pyloric canal appears as a thin string on contrast.

Q4. Investigation of choice in renal artery stenosis:

- A. CT abdomen
- B. Doppler ultrasound
- C. DTPA scan
- D. MR angiography

Correct Answer: D. MR angiography

Explanation: MR angiography is non-invasive and sensitive for vascular imaging.

Q5. Investigation of choice for subarachnoid hemorrhage:

- A. MRI brain
- B. CT brain without contrast
- C. Lumbar puncture
- D. CT brain with contrast

Correct Answer: B. CT brain without contrast

Explanation: Non-contrast CT detects acute blood; LP is second if CT is negative.

Q6. Ground-glass appearance of bones is seen in:

- A. Multiple myeloma
- B. Osteomalacia
- C. Fibrous dysplasia
- D. Osteosarcoma

Correct Answer: C. Fibrous dysplasia

Explanation: Classic radiologic sign due to fibrous tissue replacing normal bone.

Q7. Most radiation-sensitive organ:

- A. Brain
- B. Kidney

C. Thyroid

D. Gonads

Correct Answer: D. Gonads

Explanation: High mitotic activity makes gonads highly radiosensitive.

Q8. Posterior urethral valves are best diagnosed by:

A. IVU

B. Ultrasound

C. MCU (Voiding cystourethrogram)

D. CT abdomen

Correct Answer: C. MCU (Voiding cystourethrogram)

Explanation: Shows dilated posterior urethra during voiding.

Q9. Double bubble sign is seen in:

A. Pyloric stenosis

B. Duodenal atresia

C. Jejunal atresia

D. Intussusception

Correct Answer: B. Duodenal atresia

Explanation: Two air-filled spaces: stomach and proximal duodenum.

Q10. Sunburst appearance on X-ray is characteristic of:

A. Ewing sarcoma

B. Osteosarcoma

C. Fibrous dysplasia

D. Multiple myeloma

Correct Answer: B. Osteosarcoma

Explanation: Radiating spicules of bone suggest aggressive periosteal reaction.

Q11. Best investigation for spinal cord compression:

A. X-ray spine

B. CT spine

C. Myelography

D. MRI spine

Correct Answer: D. MRI spine

Explanation: MRI provides excellent soft tissue contrast and is ideal for cord, discs, and ligaments.

Q12. H-shaped vertebrae on X-ray is seen in:

A. Rickets

B. Sickle cell anemia

C. Tuberculosis

D. Multiple myeloma

Correct Answer: B. Sickle cell anemia

Explanation: Central endplate infarction leads to characteristic vertebral appearance.

Q13. Best imaging modality for brain tumor:

A. CT brain

B. MRI brain with contrast

C. PET scan

D. Skull X-ray

Correct Answer: B. MRI brain with contrast

Explanation: Gadolinium-enhanced MRI gives superior detail for tumor detection and margins.

Q14. Most common contrast used in CT scans:

- A. Barium sulfate
- B. Gadolinium
- C. Iodinated contrast
- D. CO₂

Correct Answer: C. Iodinated contrast

Explanation: Water-soluble and radiopaque; used IV or orally for CT imaging.

Q15. Snowman or figure-of-eight sign on chest X-ray is seen in:

- A. Tetralogy of Fallot
- B. Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection (TAPVC)
- C. Coarctation of aorta
- D. Ebstein's anomaly

Correct Answer: B. TAPVC

Explanation: Classic finding in supracardiac TAPVC due to dilated SVC and pulmonary veins.

Q16. Imaging method of choice in suspected aortic dissection:

- A. Chest X-ray
- B. Transesophageal echocardiography
- C. CT angiography
- D. MRI chest

Correct Answer: C. CT angiography

Explanation: Fast and accurate for detecting intimal flap and extent of dissection.

Q17. Onion peel appearance on X-ray is a feature of:

- A. Osteosarcoma
- B. Ewing sarcoma
- C. Chondrosarcoma
- D. Giant cell tumor

Correct Answer: B. Ewing sarcoma

Explanation: Layered periosteal reaction gives onion-skin appearance.

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Q18. Soap bubble appearance is seen in:

- A. Fibrous dysplasia
- B. Giant cell tumor
- C. Osteosarcoma
- D. Aneurysmal bone cyst

Correct Answer: B. Giant cell tumor

Explanation: Eccentric, lytic lesion with thin septations seen at epiphysis.

Q19. Popcorn calcification in lung is seen in:

- A. TB
- B. Hamartoma
- C. Adenocarcinoma
- D. Pneumoconiosis

Correct Answer: B. Hamartoma

Explanation: Benign lung lesion with mixed tissue and characteristic calcification.

Q20. Investigation of choice in suspected renal stone:

- A. IVU
- B. Ultrasound
- C. X-ray KUB
- D. Non-contrast CT KUB

Correct Answer: D. Non-contrast CT KUB

Explanation: Most sensitive for detecting even radiolucent stones.

Q21. Rib notching on chest X-ray is seen in:

- A. Tetralogy of Fallot
- B. Coarctation of aorta
- C. PDA
- D. ASD

Correct Answer: B. Coarctation of aorta

Explanation: Due to collateral circulation through intercostals.

Q22. Ivory vertebra (uniformly sclerotic) on X-ray spine is seen in:

- A. Osteoporosis
- B. TB spine
- C. Lymphoma
- D. Disc prolapse

Correct Answer: C. Lymphoma

Explanation: Homogeneous sclerosis of vertebral body in metastatic or hematologic malignancy.

Q23. Posterior acoustic shadow on ultrasound suggests:

- A. Cyst
- B. Solid mass
- C. Stone
- D. Hematoma

Correct Answer: C. Stone

Explanation: High echogenicity with clean shadow = calculus.

Q24. Egg-on-string appearance on CXR indicates:

- A. Tetralogy of Fallot
- B. TAPVC
- C. TGA
- D. Truncus arteriosus

Correct Answer: C. TGA (Transposition of Great Arteries)

Explanation: Narrow mediastinum due to malpositioned great vessels.

Q25. Investigation of choice for subdural hematoma:

- A. MRI
- B. CT scan without contrast
- C. Skull X-ray
- D. EEG

Correct Answer: B. CT scan without contrast

Explanation: Crescent-shaped hyperdensity in subdural space.

Q26. Dense ring sign in CXR is seen in:

- A. Asbestosis
- B. Silicosis
- C. TB
- D. Bronchial asthma

Correct Answer: B. Silicosis

Explanation: Eggshell calcification of hilar nodes in silicosis.

Q27. Best modality to detect small pleural effusion:

- A. Chest X-ray erect
- B. Chest X-ray supine
- C. Chest ultrasound

D. CT thorax

Correct Answer: C. Chest ultrasound

Explanation: Detects as little as 5–10 mL of fluid.

Q28. Imaging feature of pneumothorax:

A. Fluid level in pleura

B. Hyperlucency with no vascular markings

C. Homogeneous opacity

D. Bilateral infiltrates

Correct Answer: B. Hyperlucency with no vascular markings

Explanation: Air in pleural space causes lung collapse and radiolucency.

Q29. Apple core lesion on barium enema suggests:

A. Ulcerative colitis

B. Diverticulosis

C. Colonic carcinoma

D. Crohn's disease

Correct Answer: C. Colonic carcinoma

Explanation: Constricting lesion with overhanging edges in colon.

Q30. Air bronchogram is seen in:

A. Pleural effusion

B. Atelectasis

C. Pneumonia

D. Pneumothorax

Correct Answer: C. Pneumonia

Explanation: Air-filled bronchi against consolidated alveoli.

Q31. Modality of choice for detecting pulmonary nodules:

A. Chest X-ray

B. HRCT

C. Bronchoscopy

D. V/Q scan

Correct Answer: B. HRCT

Explanation: High-resolution CT provides superior detail of lung parenchyma.

Q32. Hair-on-end appearance in skull is seen in:

A. Sickle cell anemia

B. Multiple myeloma

C. Osteopetrosis

D. Paget's disease

Correct Answer: A. Sickle cell anemia

Explanation: Marrow hyperplasia causes vertical striations.

Q33. Tree-in-bud appearance on HRCT is seen in:

A. TB

B. COPD

C. Sarcoidosis

D. Pneumothorax

Correct Answer: A. TB

Explanation: Indicates endobronchial spread; classic in TB and infections.

Q34. Vertebra plana is seen in:

A. TB spine

B. Langerhans cell histiocytosis

C. Osteoarthritis

D. Spondylosis

Correct Answer: B. Langerhans cell histiocytosis

Explanation: Complete collapse of vertebral body in eosinophilic granuloma.

Q35. Contrast used in MRI:

A. Barium

B. Iodine

C. Gadolinium

D. Technetium

Correct Answer: C. Gadolinium

Explanation: Paramagnetic agent used IV for enhanced MRI.

Q36. String of pearls sign in abdominal X-ray is seen in:

A. Intestinal TB

B. Small bowel obstruction

C. Gallstones

D. Pneumatosis intestinalis

Correct Answer: B. Small bowel obstruction

Explanation: Air-fluid levels in step-ladder pattern.

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Q37. Best view for paranasal sinuses:

A. Caldwell

B. Waters (occipitomenal)

C. Townes

D. Lateral

Correct Answer: B. Waters (occipitomenal)

Explanation: Best for maxillary and frontal sinuses.

Q38. Banana sign in fetal ultrasound suggests:

A. Spina bifida

B. Hydrocephalus

C. Down syndrome

D. Diaphragmatic hernia

Correct Answer: A. Spina bifida

Explanation: Cerebellum is pulled downward into the foramen magnum.

Q39. Modality of choice for liver hemangioma:

A. CT abdomen

B. MRI liver with contrast

C. USG abdomen

D. HIDA scan

Correct Answer: B. MRI liver with contrast

Explanation: Peripheral nodular enhancement with centripetal filling is diagnostic.

Q40. Beaten copper skull appearance is associated with:

A. Hydrocephalus

B. Craniosynostosis

C. Rickets

D. Meningitis

Correct Answer: B. Craniosynostosis

Explanation: Due to increased intracranial pressure from fused sutures.

Q41. Double bubble with gasless distal abdomen in newborn:

- A. Duodenal atresia
- B. Jejunal atresia
- C. Hirschsprung disease
- D. Malrotation

Correct Answer: A. Duodenal atresia

Explanation: Proximal obstruction prevents gas passage.

Q42. Modality of choice for thyroid nodule evaluation:

- A. CT neck
- B. FNAC
- C. Ultrasound
- D. MRI neck

Correct Answer: C. Ultrasound

Explanation: Identifies solid vs cystic, vascularity, and size.

Q43. Hyperdense area in acute intracranial bleed is seen best on:

- A. MRI T2
- B. CT non-contrast
- C. CT with contrast
- D. Skull X-ray

Correct Answer: B. CT non-contrast

Explanation: Blood appears hyperdense (white) acutely.

Q44. Gold standard for diagnosing vesicoureteral reflux:

- A. CT urogram
- B. DMSA scan
- C. IVP
- D. MCU (Voiding cystourethrogram)

Correct Answer: D. MCU (Voiding cystourethrogram)

Explanation: Shows reflux during urination.

Q45. Honeycomb appearance on HRCT:

- A. Pulmonary TB
- B. COPD
- C. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
- D. Asthma

Correct Answer: C. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

Explanation: End-stage fibrosis shows cystic air spaces.

Q46. Best modality for orbital fracture:

- A. X-ray skull
- B. CT orbit
- C. MRI orbit
- D. USG eye

Correct Answer: B. CT orbit

Explanation: Detects bony details and soft tissue herniation.

Q47. Eggshell calcification of hilar lymph nodes is a feature of:

- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. Silicosis
- C. TB
- D. Lymphoma

Correct Answer: B. Silicosis

Explanation: Thin rim of calcification around hilar nodes.

Q48. Radiological feature of osteopetrosis:

- A. Lytic lesions
- B. Bone within bone appearance
- C. Ground glass
- D. Soap bubble

Correct Answer: B. Bone within bone appearance

Explanation: Seen in autosomal recessive form due to defective bone resorption.

Q49. Radiation-induced cancer is most commonly:

- A. Brain tumor
- B. Skin cancer
- C. Leukemia
- D. Liver cancer

Correct Answer: C. Leukemia

Explanation: Hematopoietic tissues are highly radiosensitive.

Q50. Best imaging for parathyroid adenoma:

- A. USG neck
- B. CT scan
- C. MRI
- D. Sestamibi scan

Correct Answer: D. Sestamibi scan

Explanation: Technetium-99m Sestamibi detects hyperfunctioning parathyroid tissue.

Q1. Most common cause of acute otitis media in children:

- A. Streptococcus pyogenes
- B. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- C. Haemophilus influenzae
- D. Moraxella catarrhalis

Correct Answer: B. Streptococcus pneumoniae

Explanation: It's the leading cause of middle ear infections in children worldwide.

Q2. Most common congenital ear anomaly:

- A. Microtia
- B. Atresia of the EAC
- C. Preauricular sinus
- D. Otosclerosis

Correct Answer: C. Preauricular sinus

Explanation: Benign pit or tract located anterior to the auricle.

Q3. The most common complication of chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM):

- A. Labyrinthitis
- B. Mastoiditis
- C. Hearing loss
- D. Facial nerve palsy

Correct Answer: C. Hearing loss

Explanation: Conductive hearing loss due to tympanic membrane perforation is most common.

Q4. Carhart's notch is seen in:

- A. Sensorineural hearing loss
- B. Noise-induced hearing loss
- C. Otosclerosis
- D. Meniere's disease

Correct Answer: C. Otosclerosis

Explanation: Characteristic dip at 2000 Hz on audiogram.

Q5. Most common site of epistaxis:

- A. Woodruff's plexus
- B. Little's area (Kiesselbach's plexus)
- C. Sphenopalatine artery
- D. Anterior ethmoidal artery

Correct Answer: B. Little's area (Kiesselbach's plexus)

Explanation: Located on the anterior nasal septum; site of 90% nosebleeds.

Q6. A child with inspiratory stridor and barking cough likely has:

- A. Epiglottitis
- B. Foreign body aspiration
- C. Croup
- D. Asthma

Correct Answer: C. Croup

Explanation: Parainfluenza virus is the most common cause.

Q7. The most common site of laryngeal cancer:

- A. Supraglottis
- B. Glottis

C. Subglottis

D. Aryepiglottic fold

Correct Answer: B. Glottis

Explanation: Involves vocal cords; presents with hoarseness.

Q8. Tuning fork test: Rinne negative on left, Weber lateralizes to left. Diagnosis?

A. Right conductive hearing loss

B. Left sensorineural hearing loss

C. Left conductive hearing loss

D. Normal hearing

Correct Answer: C. Left conductive hearing loss

Explanation: Weber lateralizes to affected ear in conductive loss; Rinne negative confirms it.

Q9. Most common cause of hoarseness in adults:

A. Vocal cord nodules

B. Laryngeal carcinoma

C. Laryngitis

D. Reflux laryngitis

Correct Answer: A. Vocal cord nodules

Explanation: Seen in voice overuse (e.g., teachers, singers).

Q10. Sensorineural hearing loss with tinnitus and vertigo is seen in:

A. Otosclerosis

B. Meniere's disease

C. CSOM

D. Acoustic neuroma

Correct Answer: B. Meniere's disease

Explanation: Caused by endolymphatic hydrops; triad is classic.

Q11. True about otosclerosis:

A. Autosomal dominant inheritance

B. Conductive hearing loss with normal tympanic membrane

C. Carhart's notch at 4000 Hz

D. Sensorineural hearing loss only

Correct Answer: A & B

Explanation: Otosclerosis is an autosomal dominant condition causing conductive hearing loss with a normal eardrum. Carhart's notch occurs at 2000 Hz.

Q12. Nasal polyp is commonly associated with:

A. Allergic rhinitis

B. Tuberculosis

C. Rhinosporidiosis

D. Epistaxis

Correct Answer: A. Allergic rhinitis

Explanation: Chronic inflammation due to allergy leads to polyp formation.

Q13. Most common site of antrochoanal polyp origin:

A. Ethmoid sinus

B. Maxillary sinus

C. Frontal sinus

D. Nasal septum

Correct Answer: B. Maxillary sinus

Explanation: It arises from the maxillary sinus and passes into the choana.

Q14. Laryngomalacia presents with:

- A. Expiratory wheeze
- B. Biphaseic stridor
- C. Noisy breathing since birth
- D. Hoarseness

Correct Answer: C. Noisy breathing since birth

Explanation: Inspiratory stridor worse when supine; improves prone.

Q15. Which is true about vocal cord paralysis?

- A. Unilateral paralysis causes aphonia
- B. Bilateral paralysis may lead to stridor
- C. Abduction paralysis affects voice
- D. Left RLN is shorter than right

Correct Answer: B. Bilateral paralysis may lead to stridor

Explanation: Bilateral cord paralysis in median position causes airway compromise.

Q16. Tuning fork test in sensorineural hearing loss:

- A. Weber lateralizes to affected ear
- B. Rinne positive in both ears
- C. Rinne negative in affected ear
- D. Weber lateralizes to better ear

Correct Answer: D. Weber lateralizes to better ear

Explanation: In SNHL, sound is perceived louder in the normal ear.

Q17. Recurrent epistaxis in adolescent male suggests:

- A. Nasal polyp
- B. Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
- C. Deviated nasal septum
- D. Allergic rhinitis

Correct Answer: B. Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma

Explanation: Benign, vascular tumor common in adolescent boys.

Q18. A complication of mastoiditis is:

- A. Temporal lobe abscess
- B. Sigmoid sinus thrombosis
- C. Facial nerve palsy
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Mastoiditis can extend intracranially or damage facial nerve.

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Q19. Most common cause of vertigo:

- A. Vestibular neuronitis
- B. Meniere's disease
- C. BPPV
- D. Acoustic neuroma

Correct Answer: C. BPPV

Explanation: Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo causes transient vertigo with head movement.

Q20. Lateral sinus thrombosis is associated with:

- A. Chronic otitis media
- B. Acute otitis externa
- C. Barotrauma
- D. Otomycosis

Correct Answer: A. Chronic otitis media

Explanation: Complication due to spread from mastoid air cells.

Q21. Rhinosporidiosis is caused by:

- A. Bacteria
- B. Virus
- C. Fungus
- D. Protist

Correct Answer: D. Protist (Rhinosporidium seeberi)

Explanation: Presents with red, friable nasal masses with bleeding.

Q22. Most common presentation of nasopharyngeal carcinoma:

- A. Nasal obstruction
- B. Neck mass
- C. Ear discharge
- D. Epistaxis

Correct Answer: B. Neck mass

Explanation: Often metastasizes to cervical lymph nodes early.

Q23. Best imaging for cholesteatoma:

- A. CT temporal bone
- B. MRI brain
- C. X-ray mastoid
- D. Ultrasound

Correct Answer: A. CT temporal bone

Explanation: Detects bony erosion and soft tissue involvement.

Q24. The gold standard test for detecting vestibular schwannoma:

- A. Pure tone audiometry
- B. CT scan
- C. MRI with gadolinium
- D. ENG

Correct Answer: C. MRI with gadolinium

Explanation: Most sensitive for detecting small cerebellopontine angle tumors.

Q25. The most common cause of sudden hearing loss:

- A. Acoustic trauma
- B. Meniere's disease
- C. Viral infection
- D. Noise-induced hearing loss

Correct Answer: C. Viral infection

Explanation: Often idiopathic, presumed viral; needs urgent steroids.

Q26. Type of tympanogram in otosclerosis:

- A. Type A
- B. Type As
- C. Type Ad
- D. Type B

Correct Answer: B. Type As

Explanation: Shallow curve indicates stiff ossicular chain.

Q27. Earliest symptom of glomus tumor:

- A. Hearing loss
- B. Otalgia

C. Pulsatile tinnitus

D. Discharge

Correct Answer: C. Pulsatile tinnitus

Explanation: Due to vascular nature of the tumor.

Q28. In which ear disease is stapedectomy done?

A. CSOM

B. Otosclerosis

C. BPPV

D. Meniere's disease

Correct Answer: B. Otosclerosis

Explanation: Replaces stapes with prosthesis to restore sound conduction.

Q29. Most common cause of unilateral nasal obstruction in adults:

A. DNS

B. Polyp

C. Foreign body

D. Angiofibroma

Correct Answer: A. DNS

Explanation: Deviated nasal septum commonly causes obstruction.

Q30. Vocal cord nodules are common in:

A. Children

B. Smokers

C. Teachers

D. Elderly

Correct Answer: C. Teachers

Explanation: Voice abuse in professionals predisposes to nodules.

Q31. Otomycosis is commonly caused by:

A. Candida

B. Aspergillus niger

C. Staphylococcus

D. Pseudomonas

Correct Answer: B. Aspergillus niger

Explanation: Appears as black spores in the external ear.

Q32. Black necrotic turbinate in diabetic ketoacidosis is due to:

A. Aspergillus

B. Mucor

C. Rhinosporidium

D. Candida

Correct Answer: B. Mucor

Explanation: Mucormycosis is angioinvasive and life-threatening.

Q33. A peritonsillar abscess is also known as:

A. Retropharyngeal abscess

B. Ludwig's angina

C. Quinsy

D. Parapharyngeal abscess

Correct Answer: C. Quinsy

Explanation: Presents with hot potato voice, trismus, and uvula deviation.

Q34. Best management for Quinsy:

- A. IV antibiotics only
- B. Tonsillectomy
- C. Incision and drainage
- D. Observation

Correct Answer: C. Incision and drainage

Explanation: Relieves pus collection; followed by antibiotics.

Q35. Sudden, severe vertigo with preserved hearing suggests:

- A. Labyrinthitis
- B. Vestibular neuronitis
- C. Meniere's disease
- D. BPPV

Correct Answer: B. Vestibular neuronitis

Explanation: Isolated vestibular nerve inflammation; no hearing loss.

Q36. Best test for evaluation of nasal cavity and sinuses:

- A. Plain X-ray
- B. MRI
- C. CT PNS
- D. Diagnostic nasal endoscopy

Correct Answer: C. CT PNS

Explanation: Best for anatomical details and chronic sinusitis evaluation.

Q37. What is the treatment for chronic adenoid hypertrophy?

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Nasal decongestants
- C. Adenoidectomy
- D. Observation

Correct Answer: C. Adenoidectomy

Explanation: Especially if causing sleep apnea or eustachian tube dysfunction.

Q38. Nasal septal hematoma should be managed by:

- A. Observation
- B. Antibiotics
- C. Incision and drainage
- D. Nasal packing

Correct Answer: C. Incision and drainage

Explanation: To prevent cartilage necrosis and saddle nose deformity.

Q39. A 6-year-old child with mouth breathing and snoring likely has:

- A. Deviated septum
- B. Asthma
- C. Enlarged adenoids
- D. Nasal polyp

Correct Answer: C. Enlarged adenoids

Explanation: Obstructs nasal airway, especially during sleep.

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Q40. Most common bacteria causing acute tonsillitis:

- A. Haemophilus influenzae
- B. Streptococcus pyogenes
- C. Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- D. Neisseria

Correct Answer: B. Streptococcus pyogenes

Explanation: Group A strep is the primary pathogen.

Q41. Otosclerosis affects which ear bone first?

- A. Malleus
- B. Incus
- C. Stapes
- D. Cochlea

Correct Answer: C. Stapes

Explanation: Fixed stapes footplate impairs sound conduction.

Q42. Hearing test showing air conduction > bone conduction in both ears:

- A. Normal or sensorineural hearing loss
- B. Conductive hearing loss
- C. Mixed hearing loss
- D. Bilateral otitis externa

Correct Answer: A. Normal or sensorineural hearing loss

Explanation: Rinne positive in normal and SNHL.

Q43. Organism commonly causing malignant otitis externa:

- A. S. aureus
- B. Candida
- C. Pseudomonas
- D. E. coli

Correct Answer: C. Pseudomonas

Explanation: Affects diabetics and immunocompromised; aggressive infection.

Q44. Most common nerve involved in CSOM complication:

- A. Facial
- B. Glossopharyngeal
- C. Hypoglossal
- D. Vagus

Correct Answer: A. Facial

Explanation: Facial nerve runs close to middle ear and mastoid.

Q45. Otorrhea after head trauma suggests:

- A. CSF rhinorrhea
- B. CSF otorrhea
- C. Perforated TM
- D. Temporal bone fracture

Correct Answer: B. CSF otorrhea

Explanation: Temporal bone fracture can leak CSF through the ear.

Q46. Nasal foreign bodies are most commonly located in:

- A. Inferior turbinate
- B. Middle meatus
- C. Floor of the nose
- D. Septum

Correct Answer: A. Inferior turbinate

Explanation: Easily accessible space in children.

Q47. Best time for tonsillectomy:

- A. During acute tonsillitis
- B. After 3 weeks of recovery
- C. Immediately after antibiotics

D. Anytime

Correct Answer: B. After 3 weeks of recovery

Explanation: Reduces risk of bleeding and complications.

Q48. Earliest symptom of laryngeal cancer:

A. Dysphagia

B. Stridor

C. Hoarseness

D. Hemoptysis

Correct Answer: C. Hoarseness

Explanation: Vocal cord involvement causes early voice change.

Q49. Ringing sensation in ear is called:

A. Vertigo

B. Tinnitus

C. Otalgia

D. Nystagmus

Correct Answer: B. Tinnitus

Explanation: Common in hearing loss and cochlear pathology.

Q50. Type of hearing loss in presbycusis:

A. Conductive

B. Sensorineural

C. Mixed

D. Central

Correct Answer: B. Sensorineural

Explanation: Age-related degeneration of cochlear hair cells.

Q1. Most common cause of blindness worldwide:

- A. Cataract
- B. Glaucoma
- C. Diabetic retinopathy
- D. Trachoma

Correct Answer: A. Cataract

Explanation: Cataracts are the leading cause of reversible blindness globally.

Q2. Most common cause of blindness in developed countries:

- A. Cataract
- B. Diabetic retinopathy
- C. Age-related macular degeneration
- D. Glaucoma

Correct Answer: C. Age-related macular degeneration

Explanation: AMD primarily affects the central vision in the elderly.

Q3. Argyll Robertson pupil is seen in:

- A. Optic neuritis
- B. Neurosyphilis
- C. Multiple sclerosis
- D. Horner syndrome

Correct Answer: B. Neurosyphilis

Explanation: Pupils accommodate but do not react to light.

Q4. Cherry red spot is seen in all EXCEPT:

- A. Tay-Sachs disease
- B. Niemann-Pick disease
- C. Central retinal artery occlusion
- D. Retinitis pigmentosa

Correct Answer: D. Retinitis pigmentosa

Explanation: RP presents with bone spicule pigmentation, not cherry red spot.

Q5. The most common intraocular tumor in adults:

- A. Retinoblastoma
- B. Melanoma
- C. Choroidal hemangioma
- D. Lymphoma

Correct Answer: B. Melanoma

Explanation: Choroidal melanoma is the most frequent primary intraocular tumor in adults.

Q6. The first sign in papilledema:

- A. Blurred disc margin
- B. Flame hemorrhages
- C. Cotton wool spots
- D. Macular star

Correct Answer: A. Blurred disc margin

Explanation: Disc edema starts with elevation and blurred margins.

Q7. Most common refractive error in children:

- A. Myopia
- B. Hypermetropia
- C. Astigmatism
- D. Presbyopia

Correct Answer: B. Hypermetropia

Explanation: Infants are born hypermetropic due to shorter eyeball.

Q8. Bitot's spots are caused by deficiency of:

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B1
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin D

Correct Answer: A. Vitamin A

Explanation: Foamy triangular spots on conjunctiva due to keratinization.

Q9. Kayser-Fleischer rings are seen in:

- A. Wilson disease
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Glaucoma
- D. Retinitis pigmentosa

Correct Answer: A. Wilson disease

Explanation: Copper deposition at Descemet's membrane.

Q10. Drug contraindicated in angle-closure glaucoma:

- A. Pilocarpine
- B. Acetazolamide
- C. Atropine
- D. Timolol

Correct Answer: C. Atropine

Explanation: Atropine causes pupil dilation, worsening angle closure.

Q11. The nerve supplying the lateral rectus muscle is:

- A. CN III
- B. CN IV
- C. CN V
- D. CN VI

Correct Answer: D. CN VI

Explanation: Abducens nerve controls lateral rectus (abduction).

Q12. Amblyopia is best treated before:

- A. 1 year
- B. 3 years
- C. 7 years
- D. 12 years

Correct Answer: C. 7 years

Explanation: Visual development is best corrected before this critical age.

Q13. Most common cause of leukocoria in infants:

- A. Retinoblastoma
- B. Congenital cataract
- C. Retinopathy of prematurity
- D. Coats disease

Correct Answer: A. Retinoblastoma

Explanation: Needs urgent evaluation to rule out malignancy.

Q14. A 60-year-old with sudden painless loss of vision and cherry red spot has:

- A. Central retinal artery occlusion
- B. Central retinal vein occlusion
- C. Diabetic retinopathy
- D. Macular degeneration

Correct Answer: A. Central retinal artery occlusion

Explanation: Ischemia causes retinal whitening with spared fovea.

Q15. Earliest sign of diabetic retinopathy:

- A. Cotton wool spots
- B. Hard exudates
- C. Microaneurysms
- D. Neovascularization

Correct Answer: C. Microaneurysms

Explanation: First visible signs of retinal capillary leakage.

Q16. Most common type of cataract in diabetes:

- A. Nuclear
- B. Cortical
- C. Posterior subcapsular
- D. Snowflake

Correct Answer: D. Snowflake

Explanation: Seen in young diabetics; rapid onset.

Q17. Involuntary eye movement is called:

- A. Nystagmus
- B. Strabismus
- C. Diplopia
- D. Ptosis

Correct Answer: A. Nystagmus

Explanation: Rhythmic oscillation of the eyes.

Q18. Hutchinson's sign in herpes zoster indicates:

- A. Facial nerve involvement
- B. Corneal involvement
- C. Retinal detachment
- D. Optic neuritis

Correct Answer: B. Corneal involvement

Explanation: Involvement of nasociliary nerve predicts ocular zoster.

Q19. Which laser is used in diabetic retinopathy?

- A. Nd:YAG laser
- B. CO₂ laser
- C. Argon laser
- D. Excimer laser

Correct Answer: C. Argon laser

Explanation: Used for pan-retinal photocoagulation.

Q20. A 3-year-old with inward deviation of eye most likely has:

- A. Exotropia
- B. Esotropia
- C. Nystagmus
- D. Amblyopia

Correct Answer: B. Esotropia

Explanation: Crossed eyes; common in childhood strabismus.

Q21. The best investigation for optic nerve damage:

- A. Tonometry
- B. Funduscopy
- C. OCT
- D. Visual acuity

Correct Answer: C. OCT (Optical Coherence Tomography)

Explanation: Visualizes optic nerve fibers and retinal nerve layer.

Q22. A patient sees halos around lights. Likely cause:

- A. Cataract
- B. Glaucoma
- C. Conjunctivitis
- D. Refractive error

Correct Answer: B. Glaucoma

Explanation: Corneal edema from increased IOP causes halos.

Q23. The most common cause of unilateral proptosis in adults:

- A. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
- B. Orbital cellulitis
- C. Thyroid eye disease
- D. Orbital pseudotumor

Correct Answer: C. Thyroid eye disease

Explanation: Autoimmune orbital inflammation in hyperthyroidism.

Q24. Blow-out fracture affects which orbital wall?

- A. Roof
- B. Lateral
- C. Medial
- D. Floor

Correct Answer: D. Floor

Explanation: Orbital floor (maxillary bone) is the weakest.

Q25. Retinitis pigmentosa presents with:

- A. Central vision loss
- B. Night blindness
- C. Sudden blindness
- D. Painful vision loss

Correct Answer: B. Night blindness

Explanation: Rod degeneration causes nyctalopia and peripheral vision loss.

Q26. The most common cause of bilateral proptosis in adults:

- A. Orbital cellulitis
- B. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
- C. Thyroid eye disease
- D. Meningioma

Correct Answer: C. Thyroid eye disease

Explanation: Graves orbitopathy causes bilateral axial proptosis.

Q27. A 5-year-old with a white pupillary reflex and strabismus likely has:

- A. Congenital cataract
- B. Retinoblastoma
- C. Retinitis pigmentosa
- D. Glaucoma

Correct Answer: B. Retinoblastoma

Explanation: Leukocoria and squint are early signs of this intraocular malignancy.

Q28. Earliest change in open-angle glaucoma:

- A. Decreased visual acuity
- B. Peripheral field loss
- C. Increased cup-disc ratio
- D. Pain

Correct Answer: B. Peripheral field loss

Explanation: Glaucoma affects peripheral vision before central vision.

Q29. Which muscle is NOT supplied by the oculomotor nerve?

- A. Superior rectus
- B. Inferior oblique
- C. Medial rectus
- D. Lateral rectus

Correct Answer: D. Lateral rectus

Explanation: Supplied by the abducens nerve (CN VI).

Q30. Drug of choice for acute angle-closure glaucoma:

- A. Timolol
- B. Acetazolamide
- C. Atropine
- D. Tropicamide

Correct Answer: B. Acetazolamide

Explanation: Reduces aqueous humor production and IOP rapidly.

Q31. Afferent pupillary defect is best tested by:

- A. Direct light reflex
- B. Near reflex
- C. Swinging flashlight test
- D. Red reflex test

Correct Answer: C. Swinging flashlight test

Explanation: Helps detect relative afferent pupillary defect (RAPD).

Q32. First cranial nerve affected in cavernous sinus thrombosis:

- A. CN III
- B. CN IV
- C. CN V1
- D. CN VI

Correct Answer: D. CN VI

Explanation: Most centrally placed nerve, first to be compressed.

Q33. Most common cause of infectious blindness worldwide:

- A. Trachoma
- B. Onchocerciasis
- C. Herpes simplex
- D. Toxoplasmosis

Correct Answer: A. Trachoma

Explanation: Caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*, prevalent in developing countries.

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Q34. Most common type of uveitis:

- A. Anterior
- B. Intermediate
- C. Posterior
- D. Panuveitis

Correct Answer: A. Anterior

Explanation: Involves iris and ciliary body (iritis/iridocyclitis).

Q35. Complication of chronic anterior uveitis:

- A. Corneal ulcer
- B. Cataract

C. Retinal detachment

D. Blepharitis

Correct Answer: B. Cataract

Explanation: Long-standing inflammation and steroids contribute.

Q36. An eye with pain, photophobia, and ciliary flush suggests:

A. Conjunctivitis

B. Keratitis

C. Uveitis

D. Episcleritis

Correct Answer: C. Uveitis

Explanation: Deep aching pain and perilimbal injection are typical.

Q37. Blue sclera is a feature of:

A. Osteogenesis imperfecta

B. Marfan syndrome

C. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome

D. Neurofibromatosis

Correct Answer: A. Osteogenesis imperfecta

Explanation: Thinned sclera allows uveal tissue to show through.

Q38. Which vitamin deficiency causes night blindness?

A. B1

B. B6

C. C

D. A

Correct Answer: D. A

Explanation: Needed for rhodopsin regeneration in rods.

Q39. Most common intraocular malignancy in children:

A. Retinoblastoma

B. Rhabdomyosarcoma

C. Choroidal melanoma

D. Medulloepithelioma

Correct Answer: A. Retinoblastoma

Explanation: Presents in infants with leukocoria and strabismus.

Q40. Most common intraocular malignancy in adults:

A. Retinoblastoma

B. Choroidal melanoma

C. Optic glioma

D. Orbital lymphoma

Correct Answer: B. Choroidal melanoma

Explanation: Malignancy of melanocytes in the uveal tract.

Q41. The best way to visualize the fundus:

A. Direct ophthalmoscope

B. Slit lamp

C. Fluorescein angiography

D. Indirect ophthalmoscope

Correct Answer: D. Indirect ophthalmoscope

Explanation: Offers a wide field of view and stereoscopic image.

Q42. A 10-year-old has a red painful eye, blurred vision, and photophobia. Most likely diagnosis:

A. Uveitis

B. Conjunctivitis

C. Blepharitis

D. Episcleritis

Correct Answer: A. Uveitis

Explanation: Ciliary spasm causes photophobia and deep pain.

Q43. Retinopathy of prematurity is associated with:

A. Full-term birth

B. High oxygen therapy

C. Hyperbilirubinemia

D. Sepsis

Correct Answer: B. High oxygen therapy

Explanation: Oxygen-induced vasoconstriction leads to abnormal retinal vascularization.

Q44. Lateral rectus palsy leads to:

A. Esotropia

B. Exotropia

C. Hypertropia

D. Hypotropia

Correct Answer: A. Esotropia

Explanation: Unopposed medial rectus pulls eye inward.

Q45. Sympathetic ophthalmia is:

A. Autoimmune panuveitis

B. Infection of both eyes

C. Reaction to trauma

D. Associated with diabetes

Correct Answer: A. Autoimmune panuveitis

Explanation: Bilateral granulomatous inflammation following trauma or surgery.

Q46. Berlin's edema occurs after:

A. Infectious uveitis

B. Retinal detachment

C. Blunt trauma to the eye

D. Optic neuritis

Correct Answer: C. Blunt trauma to the eye

Explanation: Also called commotio retinae; transient retinal whitening post-trauma.

Q47. Recurrent painful vesicular rash on the lid margin suggests:

A. Blepharitis

B. HSV keratitis

C. HZ ophthalmicus

D. Dacryocystitis

Correct Answer: B. HSV keratitis

Explanation: Dendritic ulcers on cornea are diagnostic.

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Q48. Schirmer's test measures:

A. Intraocular pressure

B. Lacrimal drainage

C. Tear production

D. Corneal sensation

Correct Answer: C. Tear production

Explanation: Used in diagnosis of dry eye syndrome.

Q49. Eye pain, circumcorneal congestion, and fixed mid-dilated pupil suggest:

A. Acute conjunctivitis

B. Acute angle-closure glaucoma

C. Uveitis

D. Keratitis

Correct Answer: B. Acute angle-closure glaucoma

Explanation: Sudden IOP rise causes pain, blurred vision, nausea, and vomiting.

Q50. A patient with painless progressive bilateral loss of central vision likely has:

A. Retinitis pigmentosa

B. Glaucoma

C. Macular degeneration

D. Diabetic retinopathy

Correct Answer: C. Macular degeneration

Explanation: Central scotoma is hallmark; peripheral vision spared.

Q1. Most common bacterial cause of impetigo:

- A. Streptococcus pyogenes
- B. Staphylococcus aureus
- C. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- D. Klebsiella

Correct Answer: B. Staphylococcus aureus

Explanation: It causes both bullous and non-bullous impetigo, especially in children.

Q2. A "target" or "iris" lesion is characteristic of:

- A. Psoriasis
- B. Erythema multiforme
- C. Urticaria
- D. Lichen planus

Correct Answer: B. Erythema multiforme

Explanation: Classic for herpes-associated hypersensitivity reaction.

Q3. The Koebner phenomenon is seen in all EXCEPT:

- A. Psoriasis
- B. Vitiligo
- C. Lichen planus
- D. Pemphigus vulgaris

Correct Answer: D. Pemphigus vulgaris

Explanation: Koebnerization is the development of lesions at sites of trauma; not typical of pemphigus.

Q4. Auspitz sign is seen in:

- A. Lichen planus
- B. Psoriasis
- C. Seborrheic dermatitis
- D. Tinea corporis

Correct Answer: B. Psoriasis

Explanation: Pinpoint bleeding when scales are removed.

Q5. Nikolsky sign is positive in:

- A. Bullous pemphigoid
- B. Psoriasis
- C. Pemphigus vulgaris
- D. Lichen planus

Correct Answer: C. Pemphigus vulgaris

Explanation: Gentle pressure causes epidermal separation.

Q6. Most common fungal infection of the skin:

- A. Tinea corporis
- B. Tinea pedis
- C. Tinea capitis
- D. Tinea cruris

Correct Answer: B. Tinea pedis

Explanation: Athlete's foot is very common, especially in adults.

Q7. Herald patch is a feature of:

- A. Psoriasis
- B. Pityriasis rosea

C. Seborrheic dermatitis

D. Tinea corporis

Correct Answer: B. Pityriasis rosea

Explanation: A large oval lesion followed by a generalized rash in Christmas tree pattern.

Q8. Commonest cause of contact dermatitis:

A. Nickel

B. Rubber

C. Detergents

D. Perfume

Correct Answer: A. Nickel

Explanation: Frequently found in jewelry, belt buckles, etc.

Q9. Which of the following causes hypopigmented patches with no sensory loss?

A. Vitiligo

B. Pityriasis alba

C. Tinea versicolor

D. Leprosy

Correct Answer: B. Pityriasis alba

Explanation: Mild eczema of childhood, often mistaken for vitiligo.

Q10. Itchy, violaceous, flat-topped papules with Wickham striae are seen in:

A. Lichen planus

B. Psoriasis

C. Pemphigus

D. Dermatitis herpetiformis

Correct Answer: A. Lichen planus

Explanation: Classical 5 Ps: purple, polygonal, pruritic, planar papules.

Q11. The causative organism of tinea versicolor:

A. Trichophyton rubrum

B. Microsporum canis

C. Candida albicans

D. Malassezia furfur

Correct Answer: D. Malassezia furfur

Explanation: Lipophilic yeast causing hypopigmented or hyperpigmented scaly patches.

Q12. Acanthosis nigricans is most commonly associated with:

A. Hyperthyroidism

B. Insulin resistance

C. Hypoparathyroidism

D. Cushing's syndrome

Correct Answer: B. Insulin resistance

Explanation: Commonly seen in obesity and type 2 diabetes.

Q13. The most diagnostic feature of psoriasis on histology:

A. Subepidermal blister

B. Hyperkeratosis and Munro microabscesses

C. Lymphocytic infiltration

D. Necrotic keratinocytes

Correct Answer: B. Hyperkeratosis and Munro microabscesses

Explanation: Neutrophil collection in stratum corneum is characteristic.

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Q14. Which of the following is a premalignant skin lesion?

- A. Seborrheic keratosis
- B. Actinic keratosis
- C. Melanocytic nevus
- D. Xanthelasma

Correct Answer: B. Actinic keratosis

Explanation: Sun-induced lesion that may progress to squamous cell carcinoma.

Q15. Dermatitis herpetiformis is associated with:

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Crohn's disease
- C. Celiac disease
- D. Ulcerative colitis

Correct Answer: C. Celiac disease

Explanation: Autoimmune blistering disorder triggered by gluten.

Q16. A 20-year-old with grouped vesicles on an erythematous base on lips has:

- A. Impetigo
- B. Erythema multiforme
- C. Herpes simplex virus infection
- D. Aphthous ulcers

Correct Answer: C. Herpes simplex virus infection

Explanation: Recurrent HSV-1 affects the lips (herpes labialis).

Q17. Erythema nodosum is commonly associated with:

- A. Diabetes
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Hyperthyroidism
- D. Iron deficiency

Correct Answer: B. Tuberculosis

Explanation: Painful subcutaneous nodules, especially over shins.

Q18. Wickham striae are:

- A. Vesicles in herpes
- B. White lines on lichen planus lesions
- C. Atrophic streaks in dermatomyositis
- D. Hyperpigmented skin folds

Correct Answer: B. White lines on lichen planus lesions

Explanation: Reticular white pattern due to hypergranulosis.

Q19. A child presents with honey-colored crusts. Most likely diagnosis:

- A. Atopic dermatitis
- B. Impetigo
- C. Tinea capitis
- D. Scabies

Correct Answer: B. Impetigo

Explanation: Caused by *S. aureus* or *S. pyogenes*; highly contagious.

Q20. Most common type of skin cancer:

- A. Basal cell carcinoma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Melanoma
- D. Kaposi sarcoma

Correct Answer: A. Basal cell carcinoma

Explanation: Locally invasive but rarely metastasizes.

Q21. Positive Auspitz sign is indicative of:

- A. Lichen planus
- B. Psoriasis
- C. Pityriasis rosea
- D. Dermatitis herpetiformis

Correct Answer: B. Psoriasis

Explanation: Pinpoint bleeding when psoriatic scales are scraped off.

Q22. Which condition presents with hyperpigmented macules on sun-exposed areas and a butterfly rash?

- A. Rosacea
- B. SLE
- C. Seborrheic dermatitis
- D. Acne vulgaris

Correct Answer: B. SLE

Explanation: Malar rash sparing the nasolabial folds is typical.

Q23. Most common site of involvement in scabies:

- A. Face
- B. Back
- C. Web spaces of fingers
- D. Scalp

Correct Answer: C. Web spaces of fingers

Explanation: Other sites include wrist, waistline, axillae, and groin.

Q24. Bullous pemphigoid differs from pemphigus vulgaris by:

- A. Subepidermal blister
- B. Mucosal involvement
- C. Positive Nikolsky sign
- D. Occurs in young adults

Correct Answer: A. Subepidermal blister

Explanation: Blisters are tense and less fragile in bullous pemphigoid.

Q25. Lichenification is best defined as:

- A. Thickened, leathery skin due to chronic scratching
- B. A network of white lines
- C. A shiny, violaceous papule
- D. A scaly red plaque

Correct Answer: A. Thickened, leathery skin due to chronic scratching

Explanation: Seen in chronic eczema or lichen simplex chronicus.

Q26. First-line treatment for acne vulgaris with comedones:

- A. Isotretinoin
- B. Benzoyl peroxide
- C. Topical retinoids
- D. Oral antibiotics

Correct Answer: C. Topical retinoids

Explanation: Normalize follicular keratinization and are comedolytic.

Q27. Which of the following is a photosensitive dermatosis?

- A. Acne vulgaris
- B. Psoriasis

C. Porphyria cutanea tarda

D. Tinea corporis

Correct Answer: C. Porphyria cutanea tarda

Explanation: Blisters and hyperpigmentation occur on sun-exposed skin.

Q28. Hypopigmented, scaly patches in a child's face most likely represent:

A. Vitiligo

B. Pityriasis versicolor

C. Tinea faciei

D. Pityriasis alba

Correct Answer: D. Pityriasis alba

Explanation: Post-inflammatory hypopigmentation seen in children with atopic dermatitis.

Q29. Strawberry hemangioma in infants usually:

A. Requires surgery

B. Becomes malignant

C. Resolves spontaneously

D. Needs steroids always

Correct Answer: C. Resolves spontaneously

Explanation: Most regress by 5 years of age.

Q30. Most common cutaneous manifestation of diabetes mellitus:

A. Diabetic dermopathy

B. Necrobiosis lipoidica

C. Acanthosis nigricans

D. Granuloma annulare

Correct Answer: A. Diabetic dermopathy

Explanation: Shins show atrophic brown patches due to microangiopathy.

Q31. Nikolsky sign is tested by:

A. Pinching the lesion

B. Scraping scales

C. Rubbing normal skin

D. Applying pressure on vesicle

Correct Answer: C. Rubbing normal skin

Explanation: Causes epidermal separation in pemphigus vulgaris.

Q32. Which skin condition presents with "silvery scales"?

A. Lichen planus

B. Tinea corporis

C. Psoriasis

D. Discoid lupus

Correct Answer: C. Psoriasis

Explanation: Plaque-type psoriasis is characterized by silver scaling.

Q33. A fungal infection of the nails is called:

A. Tinea corporis

B. Tinea capitis

C. Tinea pedis

D. Onychomycosis

Correct Answer: D. Onychomycosis

Explanation: Common in toenails; requires oral antifungals.

Q34. Which skin lesion is associated with HCV infection?

- A. Lichen planus
- B. Psoriasis
- C. Acne rosacea
- D. Bullous pemphigoid

Correct Answer: A. Lichen planus

Explanation: Chronic HCV is linked to oral and cutaneous lichen planus.

Q35. "Greasy scales" over scalp and face are seen in:

- A. Tinea capitis
- B. Seborrheic dermatitis
- C. Psoriasis
- D. Lichen simplex

Correct Answer: B. Seborrheic dermatitis

Explanation: Involves sebaceous-rich areas like scalp and nasolabial folds.

Q36. Wood's lamp in tinea versicolor shows:

- A. Coral red fluorescence
- B. Blue-white fluorescence
- C. Yellowish-green fluorescence
- D. No fluorescence

Correct Answer: C. Yellowish-green fluorescence

Explanation: Caused by *Malassezia*'s metabolites.

Q37. Which vitamin deficiency causes phrynoderma?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B6
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin D

Correct Answer: A. Vitamin A

Explanation: Follicular hyperkeratosis is a result of vitamin A deficiency.

Q38. Melanoma is most commonly found on:

- A. Scalp
- B. Hands
- C. Lower extremities in women
- D. Abdomen

Correct Answer: C. Lower extremities in women

Explanation: Site varies by gender; trunk in men, legs in women.

Q39. What is the diagnostic tool for leprosy?

- A. Gram stain
- B. Acid-fast bacilli stain (ZN stain)
- C. Giemsa stain
- D. India ink

Correct Answer: B. Acid-fast bacilli stain (ZN stain)

Explanation: *Mycobacterium leprae* is detected via Ziehl-Neelsen stain.

Q40. What is the causative agent of scabies?

- A. Mite
- B. Bacteria
- C. Fungus
- D. Virus

Correct Answer: A. Mite

Explanation: *Sarcoptes scabiei* burrows into the skin, causing intense itching.

Q41. "Christmas tree" pattern is seen in:

- A. Pityriasis rosea
- B. Psoriasis
- C. Lichen planus
- D. Seborrheic dermatitis

Correct Answer: A. Pityriasis rosea

Explanation: Herald patch followed by eruptions along skin cleavage lines.

Q42. Which of the following is an autoimmune blistering disease?

- A. Impetigo
- B. Pemphigus vulgaris
- C. Tinea
- D. Molluscum contagiosum

Correct Answer: B. Pemphigus vulgaris

Explanation: Caused by IgG against desmoglein 3.

Q43. Drug of choice for tinea corporis:

- A. Fluconazole
- B. Terbinafine
- C. Griseofulvin
- D. Clindamycin

Correct Answer: B. Terbinafine

Explanation: Fungicidal agent effective against dermatophytes.

Q44. What is the ABCD rule used for?

- A. Melanoma assessment
- B. Psoriasis diagnosis
- C. Scabies grading
- D. Acne severity

Correct Answer: A. Melanoma assessment

Explanation: Asymmetry, Border, Color, Diameter – for melanoma suspicion.

Q45. Hypopigmented patches with loss of sensation indicate:

- A. Vitiligo
- B. Tinea
- C. Leprosy
- D. Pityriasis alba

Correct Answer: C. Leprosy

Explanation: Pathognomonic for tuberculoid leprosy.

Q46. Lichen planus most commonly affects:

- A. Neck
- B. Scalp
- C. Flexor surfaces of wrists
- D. Face

Correct Answer: C. Flexor surfaces of wrists

Explanation: Classic location along with oral mucosa.

Q47. Acne is a disease of:

- A. Sweat glands
- B. Apocrine glands
- C. Sebaceous glands

D. Lacrimal glands

Correct Answer: C. Sebaceous glands

Explanation: Inflammation of pilosebaceous units.

Q48. Which disease has a “dew drop on rose petal” appearance?

A. Measles

B. Chickenpox

C. Smallpox

D. Rubella

Correct Answer: B. Chickenpox

Explanation: Vesicular rash on erythematous base.

Q49. Flat, non-palpable skin lesion <1 cm is called:

A. Papule

B. Macule

C. Nodule

D. Plaque

Correct Answer: B. Macule

Explanation: Change in color without elevation.

Q50. Bullae are defined as fluid-filled lesions:

A. <0.5 cm

B. >0.5 cm

C. <1 cm

D. >1 cm

Correct Answer: D. >1 cm

Explanation: Vesicles are <1 cm; bullae are larger.

Q1. Most common cause of neonatal sepsis in developing countries:

- A. Group B Streptococcus
- B. E. coli
- C. Klebsiella
- D. Listeria monocytogenes

Correct Answer: C. Klebsiella

Explanation: In resource-limited settings, Klebsiella is a common hospital-acquired pathogen in neonates.

Q2. Best initial fluid for resuscitation in a child with dehydration:

- A. 5% Dextrose
- B. Ringer's lactate
- C. 0.9% Normal saline
- D. Half-normal saline

Correct Answer: C. 0.9% Normal saline

Explanation: Isotonic saline is preferred for initial volume resuscitation.

Q3. Most common congenital heart disease:

- A. Tetralogy of Fallot
- B. Atrial septal defect
- C. Patent ductus arteriosus
- D. Ventricular septal defect

Correct Answer: D. Ventricular septal defect

Explanation: VSD accounts for 25–30% of all CHDs.

Q4. A child with "machine-like" heart murmur likely has:

- A. ASD
- B. VSD
- C. PDA
- D. TOF

Correct Answer: C. PDA

Explanation: Continuous murmur best heard at the left upper sternal border.

Q5. The Apgar score evaluates all EXCEPT:

- A. Appearance
- B. Pulse
- C. Grimace
- D. Blood pressure

Correct Answer: D. Blood pressure

Explanation: Apgar includes Appearance, Pulse, Grimace, Activity, and Respiration.

Q6. First permanent tooth to erupt:

- A. Central incisor
- B. First molar
- C. Canine
- D. Lateral incisor

Correct Answer: B. First molar

Explanation: Appears around 6 years, called the "6-year molar."

Q7. Most common cause of pneumonia in children under 5 years:

- A. Mycoplasma pneumoniae

B. Streptococcus pneumoniae

C. Klebsiella

D. Staphylococcus aureus

Correct Answer: B. Streptococcus pneumoniae

Explanation: Leading cause globally, especially in unvaccinated children.

Q8. A neonate with delayed passage of meconium may have:

A. Pyloric stenosis

B. Hirschsprung disease

C. Duodenal atresia

D. Meconium ileus

Correct Answer: B. Hirschsprung disease

Explanation: Aganglionic segment causes functional obstruction.

Q9. A 3-year-old presents with barking cough and inspiratory stridor. Likely diagnosis:

A. Bronchiolitis

B. Croup

C. Asthma

D. Epiglottitis

Correct Answer: B. Croup

Explanation: Caused by parainfluenza virus; improves with nebulized epinephrine.

Q10. Most common cause of acute gastroenteritis in children:

A. Rotavirus

B. Adenovirus

C. E. coli

D. Shigella

Correct Answer: A. Rotavirus

Explanation: Leading cause of diarrhea in children under 5, especially in winter.

Q11. The most common inherited bleeding disorder in children:

A. Hemophilia A

B. Hemophilia B

C. von Willebrand disease

D. Platelet function defect

Correct Answer: C. von Willebrand disease

Explanation: Autosomal dominant; affects platelet adhesion and factor VIII.

Q12. A neonate with white pupillary reflex (leukocoria) needs evaluation for:

A. Cataract

B. Glaucoma

C. Retinoblastoma

D. Retinal hemorrhage

Correct Answer: C. Retinoblastoma

Explanation: Must be ruled out urgently as it's life-threatening.

Q13. Neonatal hypoglycemia is defined as glucose < ____ mg/dL:

A. 30

B. 40

C. 45

D. 50

Correct Answer: B. 40

Explanation: Especially within the first 24 hours of life.

Q14. Which condition is NOT screened in standard neonatal screening?

- A. Hypothyroidism
- B. Phenylketonuria
- C. Sickle cell anemia
- D. Type 1 diabetes

Correct Answer: D. Type 1 diabetes

Explanation: Not included in standard newborn screening panels.

Q15. Most common cause of seizure in neonates:

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Birth trauma
- C. Meningitis
- D. Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy

Correct Answer: D. Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy

Explanation: Perinatal asphyxia is the leading cause.

Q16. Best initial management for febrile seizure:

- A. CT scan
- B. Diazepam
- C. IV antibiotics
- D. Paracetamol

Correct Answer: D. Paracetamol

Explanation: Antipyretics are used to reduce fever; seizures are usually self-limiting.

Q17. A neonate with delayed passage of meconium and distended abdomen needs:

- A. Enema
- B. Contrast enema
- C. Ultrasound
- D. Rectal suction biopsy

Correct Answer: D. Rectal suction biopsy

Explanation: Gold standard for diagnosing Hirschsprung disease.

Q18. Measles vaccine is given at what age?

- A. 6 weeks
- B. 9 months
- C. 12 months
- D. 6 months

Correct Answer: B. 9 months

Explanation: First dose of MMR/measles vaccine is scheduled at 9 months in most immunization programs.

Q19. Most common pediatric brain tumor:

- A. Medulloblastoma
- B. Astrocytoma
- C. Ependymoma
- D. Craniopharyngioma

Correct Answer: B. Astrocytoma

Explanation: Pilocytic astrocytoma is the most common overall.

Q20. Most common cause of abdominal mass in neonates:

- A. Wilm's tumor
- B. Neuroblastoma
- C. Hydronephrosis
- D. Intussusception

Correct Answer: C. Hydronephrosis

Explanation: Often due to pelviureteric junction obstruction.

Q21. Most common genetic cause of intellectual disability:

- A. Fragile X syndrome
- B. Down syndrome
- C. Phenylketonuria
- D. Rett syndrome

Correct Answer: B. Down syndrome

Explanation: Trisomy 21 is the leading genetic cause worldwide.

Q22. All are signs of dehydration in infants EXCEPT:

- A. Sunken fontanelle
- B. Tachycardia
- C. Dry mucous membranes
- D. Bradycardia

Correct Answer: D. Bradycardia

Explanation: Bradycardia is late and preterminal; tachycardia is early.

Q23. First sign of puberty in girls:

- A. Menarche
- B. Pubic hair
- C. Breast budding
- D. Growth spurt

Correct Answer: C. Breast budding

Explanation: Thelarche is the first physical sign of puberty.

Q24. A child with poor weight gain, greasy stools, and recurrent respiratory infections may have:

- A. Asthma
- B. Cystic fibrosis
- C. Celiac disease
- D. Hirschsprung disease

Correct Answer: B. Cystic fibrosis

Explanation: Classic features due to exocrine gland dysfunction.

Q25. Which vitamin deficiency causes pseudotumor cerebri?

- A. Vitamin A deficiency
- B. Vitamin D deficiency
- C. Vitamin A excess
- D. Vitamin E excess

Correct Answer: C. Vitamin A excess

Explanation: Hypervitaminosis A causes increased intracranial pressure.

Q26. The drug used for patent ductus arteriosus closure:

- A. Prostaglandin E1
- B. Indomethacin
- C. Alprostadil
- D. Furosemide

Correct Answer: B. Indomethacin

Explanation: NSAIDs inhibit prostaglandins → ductal closure.

Q27. Classic triad of nephrotic syndrome includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Hypoalbuminemia
- B. Proteinuria

C. Hematuria

D. Edema

Correct Answer: C. Hematuria

Explanation: Hematuria is more characteristic of nephritic syndrome.

Q28. Best method for growth monitoring in children:

A. BMI

B. Arm span

C. Height velocity

D. Bone age

Correct Answer: C. Height velocity

Explanation: Rate of height increase is best indicator of growth potential.

Q29. In Tetralogy of Fallot, the cyanotic spells are relieved by:

A. Sitting

B. Standing

C. Squatting

D. Lying down

Correct Answer: C. Squatting

Explanation: Increases systemic vascular resistance → reduces right-to-left shunting.

Q30. Which of the following vaccines is live attenuated?

A. DPT

B. Hepatitis B

C. OPV

D. Tetanus toxoid

Correct Answer: C. OPV

Explanation: Oral polio vaccine is a live attenuated vaccine.

Q31. First immunoglobulin to rise after birth:

A. IgA

B. IgM

C. IgG

D. IgE

Correct Answer: B. IgM

Explanation: IgM is produced by the fetus; IgG is maternally transferred.

Q32. A child with delayed milestones, macroglossia, and umbilical hernia likely has:

A. Down syndrome

B. Congenital hypothyroidism

C. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

D. Turner syndrome

Correct Answer: B. Congenital hypothyroidism

Explanation: Classic features of cretinism.

Q33. The earliest primitive reflex to disappear is:

A. Moro

B. Palmar grasp

C. Asymmetric tonic neck reflex

D. Rooting

Correct Answer: A. Moro

Explanation: Disappears by 4–6 months.

Q34. Deficiency of which clotting factor causes Hemophilia B?

- A. VIII
- B. IX
- C. XI
- D. XIII

Correct Answer: B. IX

Explanation: Hemophilia B = Christmas disease.

Q35. Most common cyanotic congenital heart disease in newborn:

- A. Tetralogy of Fallot
- B. Transposition of great arteries
- C. Tricuspid atresia
- D. Total anomalous pulmonary venous return

Correct Answer: B. Transposition of great arteries

Explanation: Presents with cyanosis in first 24–48 hours of life.

Q36. Recurrent sinopulmonary infections and absent thymic shadow suggests:

- A. Bruton's agammaglobulinemia
- B. SCID
- C. DiGeorge syndrome
- D. Wiskott–Aldrich syndrome

Correct Answer: C. DiGeorge syndrome

Explanation: 22q11 deletion; thymic hypoplasia leads to T-cell deficiency.

Q37. First sign of rickets in infants:

- A. Bowing of legs
- B. Craniotabes
- C. Rickety rosary
- D. Widening of wrist

Correct Answer: B. Craniotabes

Explanation: Softening of skull bones is often the earliest sign.

Q38. A child presents with 3 days of high fever followed by maculopapular rash. Likely cause:

- A. Measles
- B. Rubella
- C. Roseola (HHV-6)
- D. Scarlet fever

Correct Answer: C. Roseola (HHV-6)

Explanation: Classic for “fever then rash” pattern in infants.

Q39. A child with acute nephritic syndrome presents with hematuria, edema, and hypertension. Likely cause:

- A. Minimal change disease
- B. Post-streptococcal GN
- C. IgA nephropathy
- D. FSGS

Correct Answer: B. Post-streptococcal GN

Explanation: Common after throat or skin infection in children.

Q40. Commonest cause of bronchiolitis in infants:

- A. Parainfluenza virus
- B. RSV
- C. Adenovirus
- D. Influenza

Correct Answer: B. RSV

Explanation: Respiratory Syncytial Virus is the primary cause under age 2.

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Q41. Child with hematuria 2 days after URTI most likely has:

- A. Post-streptococcal GN
- B. IgA nephropathy
- C. Wilm's tumor
- D. Nephrotic syndrome

Correct Answer: B. IgA nephropathy

Explanation: Hematuria occurs within 1–2 days of URI.

Q42. Down syndrome is associated with which cardiac anomaly?

- A. Tetralogy of Fallot
- B. VSD
- C. Endocardial cushion defect (AVSD)
- D. ASD

Correct Answer: C. Endocardial cushion defect (AVSD)

Explanation: Commonest CHD in Down syndrome.

Q43. A child has loss of motor milestones and cherry red spot on retina. Likely diagnosis:

- A. Niemann–Pick disease
- B. Tay–Sachs disease
- C. Hurler syndrome
- D. Gaucher disease

Correct Answer: B. Tay–Sachs disease

Explanation: Hexosaminidase A deficiency; no hepatosplenomegaly (unlike Niemann–Pick).

Q44. In neonatal resuscitation, chest compressions are indicated if heart rate is:

- A. <120 bpm
- B. <100 bpm
- C. <80 bpm
- D. <60 bpm

Correct Answer: D. <60 bpm

Explanation: Chest compressions + ventilation at HR <60 despite adequate oxygenation.

Q45. Most common type of seizure in neonates:

- A. Tonic
- B. Myoclonic
- C. Subtle
- D. Clonic

Correct Answer: C. Subtle

Explanation: Includes blinking, chewing, apnea—common in HIE.

Q46. Inheritance pattern of Duchenne muscular dystrophy:

- A. Autosomal dominant
- B. Autosomal recessive
- C. X-linked recessive
- D. X-linked dominant

Correct Answer: C. X-linked recessive

Explanation: Males are affected; females are carriers.

Q47. Drug of choice for absence seizures:

- A. Carbamazepine
- B. Phenytoin

C. Sodium valproate

D. Ethosuximide

Correct Answer: D. Ethosuximide

Explanation: First-line; valproate also effective but used when generalized seizures coexist.

Q48. Most common extracranial solid tumor in children:

A. Wilm's tumor

B. Neuroblastoma

C. Rhabdomyosarcoma

D. Hepatoblastoma

Correct Answer: B. Neuroblastoma

Explanation: Often presents with abdominal mass, periorbital bruising.

Q49. Anterior fontanelle normally closes by:

A. 2 months

B. 6 months

C. 12 months

D. 18 months

Correct Answer: D. 18 months

Explanation: Wide variation is normal; delayed closure in rickets/hypothyroidism.

Q50. First-line investigation in suspected pyloric stenosis:

A. Abdominal X-ray

B. Upper GI endoscopy

C. Ultrasound abdomen

D. Barium swallow

Correct Answer: C. Ultrasound abdomen

Explanation: Shows thickened pylorus (>3 mm) and elongated channel.

Q51. A child presents with proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia, and edema. The most likely diagnosis is:

A. Acute glomerulonephritis

B. Nephrotic syndrome

C. Renal tubular acidosis

D. Hemolytic uremic syndrome

Correct Answer: B. Nephrotic syndrome

Explanation: Classic triad defines nephrotic syndrome in children.

Q52. Wilm's tumor arises from:

A. Ureter

B. Adrenal cortex

C. Renal medulla

D. Metanephric blastema

Correct Answer: D. Metanephric blastema

Explanation: Embryonic origin; presents as painless abdominal mass.

Q53. What is the first-line antibiotic for epiglottitis?

A. Penicillin

B. Ceftriaxone

C. Vancomycin

D. Amoxicillin

Correct Answer: B. Ceftriaxone

Explanation: Covers Haemophilus influenzae type B.

Q54. Neonate with vomiting, abdominal distension, and double-bubble sign on X-ray:

A. Duodenal atresia

B. Pyloric stenosis

C. Volvulus

D. Hirschsprung disease

Correct Answer: A. Duodenal atresia

Explanation: Associated with Down syndrome; requires surgery.

Q55. Best treatment for febrile seizure:

A. Phenytoin

B. Diazepam suppository

C. Valproic acid

D. Clonazepam

Correct Answer: B. Diazepam suppository

Explanation: Safe and effective for acute management.

Q56. Kawasaki disease is treated with:

A. Aspirin and IVIG

B. Steroids

C. Antibiotics

D. NSAIDs only

Correct Answer: A. Aspirin and IVIG

Explanation: Prevents coronary aneurysms.

Q57. Delayed speech with intact hearing may suggest:

A. Autism

B. Cerebral palsy

C. Hearing loss

D. Mental retardation

Correct Answer: A. Autism

Explanation: Language delay with social and behavioral features.

Q58. Which vitamin is given at birth?

A. Vitamin C

B. Vitamin D

C. Vitamin K

D. Vitamin B6

Correct Answer: C. Vitamin K

Explanation: Prevents hemorrhagic disease of the newborn.

Q59. A 10-year-old with leg pain at night, relieved by massage. Most likely diagnosis:

A. Growing pains

B. Juvenile arthritis

C. Rickets

D. Osteoid osteoma

Correct Answer: A. Growing pains

Explanation: Common benign cause of limb pain in school-age children.

Q60. The most common cause of short stature is:

A. Growth hormone deficiency

B. Hypothyroidism

C. Familial short stature

D. Turner syndrome

Correct Answer: C. Familial short stature

Explanation: Normal bone age, consistent growth curve.

Q61. Most common presentation of lead poisoning in children:

- A. Constipation
- B. Hyperactivity
- C. Diarrhea
- D. Anemia

Correct Answer: D. Anemia

Explanation: Microcytic, hypochromic anemia with basophilic stippling.

Q62. Which feature is characteristic of Still's murmur?

- A. Continuous murmur
- B. Diastolic murmur
- C. Musical systolic murmur
- D. Early systolic click

Correct Answer: C. Musical systolic murmur

Explanation: Innocent murmur in children, best heard at LLSB.

Q63. Which of the following is NOT a sign of increased intracranial pressure in infants?

- A. Sunset eye sign
- B. Bulging fontanelle
- C. Increased head circumference
- D. Miosis

Correct Answer: D. Miosis

Explanation: Miosis is not typical; others indicate raised ICP.

Q64. Delayed fontanelle closure is seen in:

- A. Hyperthyroidism
- B. Microcephaly
- C. Rickets
- D. Craniosynostosis

Correct Answer: C. Rickets

Explanation: Poor mineralization delays ossification.

Q65. Earliest symptom of vitamin A deficiency:

- A. Bitot's spots
- B. Night blindness
- C. Dry skin
- D. Photophobia

Correct Answer: B. Night blindness

Explanation: Rod dysfunction causes poor night vision.

Q66. Commonest cause of pediatric heart failure in the first week of life:

- A. PDA
- B. Coarctation of aorta
- C. VSD
- D. Hypoplastic left heart

Correct Answer: B. Coarctation of aorta

Explanation: Presents after ductal closure with shock and acidosis.

Q67. Best screening tool for developmental delay:

- A. Denver Developmental Screening Test
- B. Bailey Scales
- C. IQ test
- D. Stanford-Binet

Correct Answer: A. Denver Developmental Screening Test

Explanation: Screens across major developmental domains.

Q68. Best long-term management for nocturnal enuresis:

- A. Desmopressin
- B. Oxybutynin
- C. Fluid restriction
- D. Bed-wetting alarm

Correct Answer: D. Bed-wetting alarm

Explanation: Behavioral therapy with best long-term outcomes.

Q69. Most common cause of meningitis in neonates:

- A. Listeria
- B. E. coli
- C. Group B Streptococcus
- D. H. influenzae

Correct Answer: C. Group B Streptococcus

Explanation: Vertical transmission from mother.

Q70. What is the caloric requirement for a 1-year-old?

- A. 50 kcal/kg/day
- B. 70 kcal/kg/day
- C. 100 kcal/kg/day
- D. 120 kcal/kg/day

Correct Answer: C. 100 kcal/kg/day

Explanation: Decreases with age; infants require more.

Q71. Cyanosis with single second heart sound indicates:

- A. Tricuspid atresia
- B. VSD
- C. PDA
- D. TGA

Correct Answer: D. TGA

Explanation: No pulmonary valve closure sound due to malpositioned vessels.

Q72. Most common cause of stridor in infants:

- A. Epiglottitis
- B. Foreign body
- C. Laryngomalacia
- D. Croup

Correct Answer: C. Laryngomalacia

Explanation: Inspiratory stridor, worse on supine position.

Q73. In mumps, the organ most commonly involved after parotid gland is:

- A. Liver
- B. Pancreas
- C. Testes
- D. Kidneys

Correct Answer: C. Testes

Explanation: Mumps orchitis can cause infertility in post-pubertal males.

Q74. McBurney's point tenderness indicates:

- A. Peritonitis
- B. Appendicitis

C. Cholecystitis

D. Pancreatitis

Correct Answer: B. Appendicitis

Explanation: Located two-thirds from umbilicus to ASIS.

Q75. An 8-year-old presents with migratory arthritis, fever, and carditis. Likely diagnosis:

A. Kawasaki disease

B. Rheumatic fever

C. SLE

D. Juvenile arthritis

Correct Answer: B. Rheumatic fever

Explanation: Jones criteria used for diagnosis.

Q76. Most common leukemia in children:

A. AML

B. ALL

C. CML

D. CLL

Correct Answer: B. ALL

Explanation: Peak incidence 2–5 years; excellent prognosis with treatment.

Q77. First-line antibiotic for otitis media:

A. Azithromycin

B. Amoxicillin

C. Ceftriaxone

D. Ciprofloxacin

Correct Answer: B. Amoxicillin

Explanation: Effective against common organisms like *S. pneumoniae*.

Q78. A 2-month-old with seizures and “cherry red spot” is likely to have:

A. Niemann–Pick disease

B. Tay–Sachs disease

C. Hurler syndrome

D. Zellweger syndrome

Correct Answer: B. Tay–Sachs disease

Explanation: Cherry red spot + neurodegeneration without hepatosplenomegaly.

Q79. Which vaccine is contraindicated in immunocompromised children?

A. Hepatitis B

B. Polio (OPV)

C. DPT

D. Pneumococcal

Correct Answer: B. Polio (OPV)

Explanation: OPV is live; IPV should be used instead.

Q80. The best test for cystic fibrosis:

A. Genetic test

B. Chest X-ray

C. Stool fat analysis

D. Sweat chloride test

Correct Answer: D. Sweat chloride test

Explanation: Gold standard (>60 mEq/L is diagnostic).

Q81. Most common cause of acute otitis externa in children:

- A. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- B. Haemophilus influenzae
- C. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- D. Staphylococcus aureus

Correct Answer: C. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Explanation: Especially in swimmers, pseudomonas is the most common pathogen.

Q82. Most common site of intussusception:

- A. Duodenojejunal junction
- B. Ileocecal junction
- C. Rectosigmoid junction
- D. Splenic flexure

Correct Answer: B. Ileocecal junction

Explanation: Most frequent site where ileum invaginates into the cecum.

Q83. In congenital rubella syndrome, which of the following is least likely?

- A. Cataract
- B. PDA
- C. Sensorineural deafness
- D. Hydrocephalus

Correct Answer: D. Hydrocephalus

Explanation: Hydrocephalus is not typical; classic triad includes deafness, eye defects, and heart disease.

Q84. Earliest sign of puberty in boys:

- A. Pubic hair
- B. Deepening of voice
- C. Testicular enlargement
- D. Growth spurt

Correct Answer: C. Testicular enlargement

Explanation: Testicular volume >4 mL is the first physical sign of male puberty.

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Q85. Most common cause of neonatal jaundice on day 1 of life:

- A. Physiological jaundice
- B. Breast milk jaundice
- C. Hemolytic disease of the newborn
- D. Neonatal hepatitis

Correct Answer: C. Hemolytic disease of the newborn

Explanation: Jaundice on day 1 is always pathological—commonly from ABO/Rh incompatibility.

Q86. Most common cause of preventable blindness in children:

- A. Congenital cataract
- B. Vitamin A deficiency
- C. Measles
- D. Retinoblastoma

Correct Answer: B. Vitamin A deficiency

Explanation: Causes xerophthalmia, keratomalacia, and blindness in resource-poor settings.

Q87. Which congenital heart disease shows “egg-on-string” appearance on X-ray?

- A. Tetralogy of Fallot
- B. Transposition of great arteries
- C. Tricuspid atresia
- D. TAPVC

Correct Answer: B. Transposition of great arteries

Explanation: Narrow mediastinum with globular heart on CXR.

Q88. Most common complication of mumps in children:

- A. Pancreatitis
- B. Orchitis
- C. Aseptic meningitis
- D. Deafness

Correct Answer: C. Aseptic meningitis

Explanation: Most frequent extra-salivary manifestation in children.

Q89. The most common cyanotic heart disease after infancy:

- A. Transposition of great arteries
- B. Tricuspid atresia
- C. Tetralogy of Fallot
- D. Truncus arteriosus

Correct Answer: C. Tetralogy of Fallot

Explanation: Becomes evident with decreased pulmonary flow, cyanotic spells.

Q90. The treatment of choice for severe dehydration in a child with diarrhea:

- A. ORS
- B. Ringer's lactate IV
- C. 5% Dextrose IV
- D. Half-normal saline

Correct Answer: B. Ringer's lactate IV

Explanation: Rapid volume restoration is crucial in severe dehydration.

Q91. A 7-year-old child with arthritis, carditis, and chorea may have:

- A. Kawasaki disease
- B. SLE
- C. Acute rheumatic fever
- D. Juvenile idiopathic arthritis

Correct Answer: C. Acute rheumatic fever

Explanation: Major Jones criteria include arthritis, carditis, chorea, nodules, erythema marginatum.

Q92. The most common cause of obstructive uropathy in male neonates:

- A. Vesicoureteral reflux
- B. Posterior urethral valve
- C. Urethral stricture
- D. Neurogenic bladder

Correct Answer: B. Posterior urethral valve

Explanation: Obstructs urine outflow, leading to bilateral hydronephrosis.

Q93. The best test for diagnosis of vesicoureteral reflux:

- A. IVP
- B. Renal ultrasound
- C. Voiding cystourethrogram (VCUG)
- D. CT urography

Correct Answer: C. Voiding cystourethrogram (VCUG)

Explanation: Gold standard for detecting reflux and grading its severity.

Q94. Drug of choice in juvenile myoclonic epilepsy:

- A. Carbamazepine
- B. Sodium valproate

C. Ethosuximide

D. Phenobarbital

Correct Answer: B. Sodium valproate

Explanation: Broad-spectrum AED effective in myoclonic and generalized seizures.

Q95. In congenital hypothyroidism, which sign is seen earliest?

A. Umbilical hernia

B. Large tongue

C. Jaundice

D. Bradycardia

Correct Answer: C. Jaundice

Explanation: Prolonged neonatal jaundice is often the first clinical sign.

Q96. A child presents with hematuria, hypertension, and RBC casts. Most likely diagnosis:

A. Nephrotic syndrome

B. Post-streptococcal GN

C. Hemolytic uremic syndrome

D. IgA nephropathy

Correct Answer: B. Post-streptococcal GN

Explanation: Classical nephritic presentation in children 1–2 weeks after strep infection.

Q97. Which of the following is a live attenuated vaccine?

A. Hepatitis B

B. Tetanus toxoid

C. IPV

D. MMR

Correct Answer: D. MMR

Explanation: Measles, mumps, and rubella are live attenuated viruses.

Q98. Which of the following milestones should a 2-year-old be able to do?

A. Hop on one foot

B. Use spoon and fork

C. Speak in 2–3 word phrases

D. Draw a triangle

Correct Answer: C. Speak in 2–3 word phrases

Explanation: Two-word phrases by 2 years = key speech milestone.

Q99. First-line treatment of ADHD:

A. Risperidone

B. Atomoxetine

C. Methylphenidate

D. Haloperidol

Correct Answer: C. Methylphenidate

Explanation: CNS stimulant improves attention and behavior.

Q100. Most common inherited cause of intellectual disability:

A. Down syndrome

B. Fragile X syndrome

C. Turner syndrome

D. Rett syndrome

Correct Answer: B. Fragile X syndrome

Explanation: X-linked; more severe in males; macroorchidism and large ears are clues.

